The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6016. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Opening of a Grand Campaign of Jobbery and Corruption.

Speaker Hitchman Lectures the United States Government.

He Gives the "Counting Out" Outrage a Wide Berth.

Gov. Hoffman's Message Devoted to National Affairs.

Sensitiveness of Tammany About the Twombly Case.

Many Court Darkness and Rather an Investigation.

Tweed's Two Fresh-Water Lakes in the Market.

The King's Westchester Annexation Scheme Divulged.

An Expose of the Present 'Canal Management.

[Regular Session of the Legislature—Senator Genet's Annexation Bill Introduced—Gov. Hoffman's Message—Bills Introduced and Referred—Movements in the Two Chambers—Arrivals and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Legislature assembled at 11 A. M., all the members elect of both Houses being present except Senator MURPHY, of Brooklyn, who is confined at home by sickness in his family. Gov. HOFFMAN made a pretty speech at the opening of the Senate, in which he alluded in appropriate terms to the decease of Senator PRATT during the recess. After the adoption of a resolution to adjourn from Wednesday over to Monday next, the Senate took a recess to await the organization of the Assembly.

THE HOUSE—MR. HITCHMAN'S HARANGUE.

Nearly two hours were occupied by that body in swearing in members, and electing Speaker and other officers. Speaker HITCHMAN'S speech (he assuming the chair will disappoint no one who remembers his extraordinary harangue on a similar occasion last year. His election by the Ring from the Board of Supervising to the Fire Department in New-York does not seem to have improved his temper or his sense of propriety. He still thinks it the mission of the Speaker of the New-York Assembly to ventilate the affairs of the United States Government, and to criticise the laws of Congress. The venomous tone in which he performed this duty to-day, is sufficient proof that the Congressional fever, which he so violently attacked, was effective in preventing Democratic frauds in the late election.

"MILITARY INTELLIGENCE."

Both the Speaker and the Governor, whose province he usurped in his criticisms, find it necessary to misrepresent the object of the law, which, as every one knows, was intended solely to prevent frauds upon the ballot, and had nothing to do with the Fifteenth Amendment. It is a little remarkable that with all their nonsense about "interference in elections" and "military intimidation," neither HOFFMAN nor HITCHMAN had a word to say about the only real "outrage" perpetrated at the November election in New-York, viz: the "counting out" of HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, the Republican Assemblyman elected from the Seventh District. Had it not been for this high-handed knavery, HITCHMAN would not have had the chance to utter his pitiful rot from the Speaker's chair, nor would HOFFMAN'S Message have been ordered printed in German, in order that its falsehoods and misrepresentations might be more widely circulated to the prejudice of the Republican Party.

THE TWOMBLY CASE.

After the reading of the Governor's Message, an effort was made by Mr. GLEASON to get a special committee appointed to investigate the Twombly case, but the Democracy voted it down. Tammany is anxious to suppress all investigation into this issue, and it is doubtful whether two Democrats can be found in the Assembly honest and independent enough to refuse to do the bidding of the New-York Ring. TWOMBLY'S chance of getting the seat to which he is so justly entitled may, therefore, be regarded as exceedingly small.

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION JOB.

In the Senate, after the recess, several important bills, or notices of bills, were introduced. Among them was the long-talked-of bill for annexing a part of Westchester County to New-York, introduced by Senator GENET. Senator CAULDWELL, who represents Westchester County, also gave notice of a bill "to annex New-York to Nicaragua," from which it would appear that the annexation job is represented by divers interests. Between them all the chances are that the whole scheme will fall to the ground.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Senator MORTON gave notice of a bill for an elevated steam railroad in New-York, to be constructed east of Broadway, and to pass between the blocks, the company buying the right of way. Something of this kind, it will be seen, is recommended in the Governor's Message. The bill is not yet drawn, but the plan is understood to embody the main features of SWAIN'S "two tier" railroad scheme, which was before the Legislature two years ago.

TWEED'S LAKE.

Senator TWEED gave notice of a bill to authorize the City of New-York to negotiate for real estate to furnish an additional supply of water to the City—which means the purchase of Mr. TWEED'S $25,000 lake up the river which he bought last Summer. He is the owner of two lakes which may be made available for increasing the supply of Croton, but of which, he says, he will sell to the City as cost price to himself, viz., $80,000, although he claims that they are worth $70,000. *Orsdal Judasus!*

CHANGES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Under a resolution passed at the last session, there has been an entirely new arrangement of seats in the Senate Chamber during the recess. Instead of the desks being arranged in a single circle, as heretofore, there are now three rows, one behind another, as in the United States Senate Chamber. This is not regarded as an improvement by many Senators, although the majority approve it. The President and Secretary have also been supplied with new desks, arranged on the plan of the Speaker's desk in the Assembly.

PERSONAL.

Gov. FENTON is still in town, but starts for Washington to-night. Among the arrivals today are H. N. TWOMBLY, the contestant of CAREY'S seat, and Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, his counsel.

THE ANNEXATION SCHEMES.

Senator Genet's Bill to Annex Westchester County Towns to New-York.

Senator GENET'S annexation bill, introduced yesterday, is entitled "an act to set off certain towns from the County of Westchester, and to annex such towns to the County of New-York, and to extend the corporate limits of the City of New-York over said towns."

The bill provides for the annexation of all that part of the county bounded northerly by the northern boundaries of Yonkers, East Chester, and New-Rochelle, easterly by the eastern boundaries of New-Rochelle and Pelham, southerly by the southern boundaries of West Chester, West Farms, and Morrisania, and westerly by the western boundary of Yonkers, including Yonkers, Morrisania, West Farms, West Chester, East Chester, Pelham, and New-Rochelle, "for all purposes except political, and for the holding and jurisdiction of Supreme and Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, until the State shall be redistricted under the next State census or enumeration, and thereafter for all purposes whatever." It shall be designated City of New-York, Suburban Section. Yonkers shall be known as Ward 24; Morrisania and West Farms, Ward 25; West Chester and East Chester, Ward 26; and New-Rochelle and Pelham, Ward 27. At the next State election there shall be elected for the City, and embracing the West Chester territory annexed, seven Aldermen instead of fifteen; and from the new Wards 23 and 24, one Assistant Alderman. Wards 23 and 24 are constituted the Tenth Police Justice's district, and Wards 25 and 26 the Eleventh, and at the next November election Police Justices shall be elected for each of these districts. These shall comprise the Tenth Justice's district, and a Civil Judge shall be elected for it at the same election.

The public educational purposes in the new territory shall remain under the control of the several Boards and officers existing therein by virtue of the general Public School act, or any special act incorporating a school district within the same until Jan. 1, 1872, and thereafter in the control of the Board controlling the schools of New-York. At the November election next five trustees of common schools in the new wards shall be elected; they shall have powers like those of the present school trustees of New-York; on the 1st of January, 1872, shall, in the presence of the Clerk of the Board of Education, draw lots for terms of office respectively for one, two, three, four and five years; and at the next election one trustee shall be elected for each ward for the full term of five terms. All school property owned or controlled by the towns on Nov. 1, 1871, shall merge and vest in the corporation of New-York on Jan. 1, 1872. No change will be made in the Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Districts until the State shall be redistricted under the next State census or enumeration. The returns of elections for all officers except State Senators, Assemblymen Supreme Court Justices and Congressmen shall be returned to the County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York; but in all elections in the new territory the provisions of the New-York election law shall apply.

Three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor, sixty days after the passage of the act, shall superintend the copying of all records, papers, and such portions of the books as relate to or concern the real estate of the towns in the respective Clerk's, Register's and Surrogate's offices in Westchester County, including its docket of judgments therein; and these copies, after being duly sworn to, shall be deposited in the Clerk's, Register's and Surrogate's offices of New-York, and shall thenceforth be accredited in all Courts and places of evidence, and have the same force and effect as the originals.

The faith of the City of New-York, as heretofore existing, and of each of the towns added, respectively, and the property belonging to the City, as heretofore existing, and to each of the towns respectively, are pledged for the final payment of all moneys heretofore borrowed or raised by the City or towns respectively under or by virtue of any law of this State; and until these sums are fully paid there shall be levied and collected by a tax upon the City and towns respectively, existing, and the towns respectively, annually, a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the debts of each, respectively, as fast as the same shall become due, until the whole of said debts are paid. The Controller of New-York shall state and keep a separate account, under the direction of a Committee of the Common Council, composed of one from the present City of New-York and one from the towns annexed, showing the property and assets held by each respectively, and the value thereof on Jan. 1, 1872; and also showing the amount of the debts of each on that day actually existing or contingently arising from any work done for, or liability incurred, or property purchased by them respectively prior to that time. Such property shall be the common property of the whole City, subject, however, to the pledges heretofore made by law on the part of each present City and town. The value of the property and assets of each present city and town shall be deducted from the debts of each, and the surplus of debts of each, over the amount of its property and assets, shall continue a particular debt upon each respectively; the residue shall be a common debt of the whole City. Such properties and assets of either of said present City and towns shall exceed its debts, the balance shall be credited to it in the taxes of the year 1872. The property and assets of any district of either of the said City or towns shall, for the purpose of such account, be considered the property of the respective town in which the district is located. All taxes and assessments in the present City and towns remaining due and unpaid on Jan. 1, 1872, shall be collected as now provided by law, except that the supervisors, in cases of taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1871, and in cases of assessments remaining unpaid on the last-mentioned day, shall issue warrants for their collection to the tax-collectors of New-York, who shall collect them, and make their returns, and pay over the money collected to the several officers designated in this act for that purpose; and all proceedings after the expiration of any warrant for the collection of any such taxes and assessments shall be conducted according to the provisions of law relating to the collection of taxes and assessments in the City of New-York. Such taxes shall be applied to the purposes for which they have been levied in the city and towns respectively. The "suburban district" shall not be subject to the jurisdiction or authority of the City Government for any purposes connected with the highways, (except as provided in previous sections of this act,) streets, divine, sewers and docks thereof, unless on a petition of two-thirds of the owners of real estate, as shown by the tax map, in any ward of said district. In case such jurisdiction and authority shall be assumed within six months after the presentation of such petition as aforesaid, it shall become permanent. The new section also shall not constitute a part of the lamp, fire, water, or police district of the City, as heretofore existing, except as in this section provided; and in determining the amounts to be raised by tax, the aggregate amount thereof shall be apportioned between the City as heretofore existing and the suburban section, by specifying how much is to be levied upon the City as heretofore existing and how much upon the property in the suburban section. Until these privileges shall be extended over the section, the taxes levied upon real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York. But either or all of these privileges may be extended over any portion of said territory, upon petition, in the same manner prescribed for highways, streets, sewers and docks. Whenever either of said privileges shall be extended, such portion shall be taxed one-quarter of one per cent. additional for either, and when all shall be extended the tax exception shall cease.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to in any way affect the rights heretofore conferred or duties imposed by any law relating to the improvement of any road way in the territory set off, until Jan. 1, 1872. The town bonds authorized to be issued for the improvement of such roads shall be issued in the names of the respective towns, and for such purposes the town designations shall continue until all the bonds necessary to be issued for such work and authorized by law shall have been issued, excepting that, if any such roadway shall not be completed and the bonds authorized issued by Jan. 1, 1871, the proper authorities of New-York shall take possession of such roadways and shall complete them within a reasonable time; and any bonds which may have been authorized for such work, and which shall not have been issued by that time, may be issued by the Controller of the City on the requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works. Such bonds shall be signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

For all judicial purposes, so far as relates to Surrogates' Courts and County Courts and Courts of General Sessions, and the jurisdiction and duties of County Judge and Surrogate, Justices of the Sessions, County Clerks, Sheriffs and Coroners, and the service and enforcement of judicial process, this act shall not take effect until Jan. 1, 1872, but for all other purposes this act shall take effect immediately, except such portions as are definitely fixed to take effect at particular dates.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

At 11 o'clock the Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant-Governor, who addressed the Senators as follows:

SENATORS: Re-elected by the people to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Constitution makes it my duty again to act as President of the Senate. Having experienced your courtesy in the past, I confidently invoke its continuance in the future. I shall endeavor to discharge my duty impartially, and rely upon each Senator to assist in enforcing the rules by a careful observance of them on his part. Congratulations upon this reunion are saddened by the painful reflection that one seat is vacant. One of our number has gone from earth, and "the places that knew him here will know him no more forever." His family, by whom he was so devotedly loved; his friends and fellow Senators, who so fully appreciated his virtues; and his constituents, whom he has so faithfully represented, mourn their bereavement. By this solemn dispensation we are forcibly reminded that we, too, are mortal. A few fleeting years and our hopes of fame, our dread of adverse fortunes, and our dreams of ambition will all be shrouded in the tomb. May we so live that when that supreme and inevitable hour shall come, we may each look back upon duty bravely done, upon temptations to achieve success by questionable means firmly resisted, and sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CALLING THE ROLL.

The roll having been called, a majority of the Senators answered to their names.

The usual Committees to notify the Governor and Assembly of the meeting of the Senate, were appointed.

THE FIRST VACATION.

Mr. TWEED moved that if the Assembly concur, when the Senate adjourn, on Thursday next, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at 7 P. M. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess for half an hour.

AFTER RECESS—BILLS INTRODUCED.

On reassembling bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. NORTON—For the better protection of miners.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the charter of the Williamsburg City Fire Department.

By Mr. GENET—To annex the towns of Yonkers, East Chester, New-Rochelle, Pelham, West Chester, West Farms and Morrisania to New-York.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Requiring the title of certain persons to real estate questioned by alienage of former owners.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notice was given that the following bills would be introduced:

By Mr. CRIMMEN—To repeal the New-York Registry law.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Annexing the City of New-York to Morrisania.

By Mr. NORTON—For an elevated railway in New-York.

By Mr. TWEED—Authorizing New-York to acquire title and property in Putnam and Westchester counties for the better supply of water to New-York.

READING THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message was then presented by the Governor's private secretary and read.

On concluding the reading of the Message the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Clerk of the last House, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, called the House to order, and the Secretary of State proceeded to administer the oath of office to each member.

PROTEST AGAINST CAREY TAKING THE OATH.

The New-York delegation was called, and on reading the name of Mr. CAREY, Mr. GLEASON, on behalf of Mr. TWOMBLY, who contests Mr. CAREY'S seat, presented a protest against his being sworn in. Mr. FIELD objected to the protest being presented at this time. The Clerk decided the presentation of the protest out of order, and Mr. CAREY was sworn in.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House then proceeded to the election of officers. WM. HITCHMAN, of New-York, was named for Speaker by sixty-four members; JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester, was named for Speaker by sixty-two members. Mr. HITCHMAN was declared elected as Speaker, and he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. HUSTED and FLAGG. Mr. HITCHMAN, on taking the chair, addressed the members at considerable length.

After several remarks on the work of the last session, the Speaker said: Last year, when alluding, as is customary, to current political topics, I took occasion to refer to the then pending Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, I distinctly stated that my objection to the proposed amendment was not that it conferred the right of suffrage on the colored men, but that, under the pretense of enfranchising that class, it sought to give to Congress control of elections in the States, and to concentrate at the seat of the central Government at Washington, a despotic and irresponsible power of self-perpetuation, destructive of the rights of the citizen and dangerous to the liberties of the country. It will be remembered how generally this view of the intent and probable operation of the proposed amendment was obtained by many of the States which subsequently adopted than Congress verified by its action this apprehension. So far as this State was concerned, there was no justification for Congressional interference, our Legislature having with the utmost promptitude passed a law which secured to the colored men all the rights claimed by them under the Fifteenth Amendment, and having on consultation between the majority and minority represented in the Legislature adopted a law providing regulations for registering, receiving and counting votes in the City of New-York, satisfactory to all parties. The act of Congress authorized the President to put his soldiers at the election polls. In carrying it into practical operation it was proved that the real design of the law was to disfranchise the City of New-York. The law, under a show of fairness, provided that each political party should be represented equally among the men clothed with the new power to supervise elections. But the Circuit Judge, who was empowered to appoint these men, utterly ignored this provision so far as the City of New-York was concerned. He did this willfully and deliberately. His appointments were made wholly from the ranks of one political party—those confederated together for the same partisan purposes. They and the deputy marshals were recklessly chosen—many of them from the lawless classes of the community, convicted felons, and other notorious criminals. This unjust, I may say infamous, action of the Judge put the people against party, to have heard but one side, and to have fraudulently given judgment in advance, against the people, for the corrupt price of his party's unfair success. The marshals were armed with clubs and pistols, and the City was filled with armed regulars—soldiers, drawn from their proper duty at distant posts, even from the Indian Territory. The over-awing measures did not stop here. The armed ships of the navy were anchored in the adjoining rivers. These men, thus chosen for partisan purposes, met together and agreed to break up the election in the city by arresting voters on their own suspicion, and by carrying off and imprisoning the inspectors appointed under the laws of the State to receive the votes. That this course would result in violence and a general disturbance of the public peace, was anticipated; but even the prospects of such consequences did not lessen the persistence with which these men sought to accomplish their desperate purposes. * * * For escape from these great perils, we are indebted chiefly to the prudence, firmness, and wise precautions of the Governor, and, perhaps, in some degree, to the cry which went up from Wall-street, a cry for the safety of property, which was heeded by the Administration, although it was deaf to the claims of popular liberty. A cabinet council was held at Washington, at which it was determined that the people of New-York should be allowed to vote. * * * * The payment of the public debt is no party question; all agree that it is to be discharged to the last dollar, upon the most liberal construction in favor of our creditors. The new issues of revenue reform and opposition to land-jobbing at home and abroad, and retrenchment in public expenditure, as a necessity arising from heavy taxation, are fast growing into public importance. Some of us who have heretofore been opposed politically, may find ourselves acting together in the future; and it may be our common interest now, as it is clearly our duty, to see to it that the power of the people in this Government of ours be preserved in full efficiency, so as to effect a right decision of great questions. The preservation of our liberties is the first duty of every man who loves this country—a duty from which no spirit of temporary partisanship should swerve him.

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The House then proceeded to elect a Clerk. CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG was named by sixty-five members. WM. G. WARD was named by sixty-three members. Mr. ARMSTRONG was then declared elected as Clerk. I. G. RHODES, of Onondaga, was named by sixty-five members for Sergeant-at-Arms, and WM. ATKINSON, of New-York, was named by sixty-three members. The other officers, as selected in the Democratic caucus, were then chosen.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

The Governor's Message was then received at the hands of Col. VAN BUREN, private secretary to the Governor, and was read.

The annual reports of the Controller and Auditor were received, and, with the Message, were ordered to be printed.

The Senate's resolution to adjourn over was received and laid over.

THE MILITIA LAW.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill amending the Militia law.

A CONTEST FOR MR. CAREY'S SEAT.

Mr. GLEASON presented the petition of Mr. TWOMBLY, the contestant for the seat accepted by Mr. CAREY, from the Seventh New-York District, and moved to appoint a committee of five on the petition.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to lay the motion for a select committee on the table.

Mr. FIELD stated that as this motion carried the petition with it, and as he believed in the right of petition, though he was satisfied the seat belonged to Mr. CAREY, he would vote against it.

Mr. JACOBS said he would vote "no," so as to vote against a select committee when it came up.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, by 48 to 61.

Mr. FIELD inquired if the petition would go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections or some motion for a select committee was necessary? The Speaker so ruled, and the motion for a select committee was lost, by 58 to 62. Mr. HUSTED having paired off with Mr. MOSELEY, was excused from voting on this matter. A recess was taken till 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The members selected their seats, and the House then adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1871.

To the Legislature:

The favorable action of the Legislature, at its last session, upon many important recommendations made by me, has left very few questions of State policy to which it is necessary to call your attention. General laws have been passed, through which much special legislation will be avoided. The Conspiracy laws have been amended. A new revision of the statutes has been ordered. The Registry laws (except in the City of New-York) have been repealed. Important changes in canal policy have been made. The examination of numerous claims against the State, heretofore requiring a special act in each case, has been provided for by a single statute. The Excise laws have been modified in conformity with the judgment of a majority of the people. A general law for the incorporation of villages has been enacted. The powers of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties have been enlarged. Metropolitan, and other district commissions, which had absorbed the rightful powers of local governments, have been abolished. The management of their own affairs has been restored to the people of the great cities. The initiatory steps have been taken to secure a more just and satisfactory assessment of property for taxation. These subjects engrossed, in a great degree, the time of the Legislature at the last session. The disposition then made of them having commanded the popular indorsement, the principles involved may be treated as settled. I am justified, therefore, in the hope that the present legislative session will be much shorter than usual. It will be a relief to the people if the volume of annual legislation be diminished; especially if they see that much of the diminution is due to the defeat of the private schemes which are so frequently thrust upon your consideration. Although the people of this State are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, they feel sensibly the heavy burden of taxation, Federal, State, and local, which rests upon them, and which, as heavy taxes always do, lessens their home comforts and interferes with their efforts to improve their condition. They watch closely their representatives, legislative and executive, in the administration of public affairs. They expect retrenchment of expenditures wherever it is possible, and have a right to demand that legislation be confined to its legitimate purpose, to wit, the equal protection of all and the promotion of the general good. They know that all the money drawn from the public treasury is taken out of their earnings; that there is, in fact, no public treasury except in the pockets of the people. Willing to be taxed for the legitimate purposes of Government, they are not disposed to be parsimonious in contributing thereto; but waste, extravagance, and taxation for the benefit of private speculative enterprises, will incur their condemnation. The tendency on the part of both Federal and State Legislatures, for many years past, has been to the making of laws for the benefit of a favored few, protecting and advancing special at the cost of the general interests. Those who seek such legislative favors are always ready to put forward the specious argument that some public benefit is likely to accrue as a compensation for the private gain assured to themselves; but in too many cases the result is simply that new burdens are imposed on the people. The evil is one of great magnitude. Our Government is a government by majorities; but it is a mistake to suppose that the governing power, even when vested in a majority, has the right to impose taxes upon the people at large for purposes of private benefit. It is time to return, both in Federal and State affairs, to a full appreciation of the principle of justice to all, upon which our Government is founded. Our country has passed through the struggles and trials of a great civil strife, and our people are rapidly forgetting the causes which engendered it, and the griefs and sorrows it produced. While the nations of Europe are convulsed by war, or stand in dread of it, a merciful Providence blesses us with peace. Gratitude to God, as well as our interest, demands that we shall cultivate, all through the land, the spirit of magnanimity, charity and patriotism; then, if wisdom shall inspire our counsels, we may easily throw off the burden which folly and evil passions have put upon us, and enter upon a new career of public and private prosperity.

TAXES.

The rate of State taxation this year is about seven and one-fourth mills. Nearly one-third of the tax is for the annual payment on our war bounty debt, required by the act creating it. Besides this, one mill was necessary to provide for obligations incurred and claims audited in former years, but for payment of which the Legislature then omitted to make appropriations. It was not a question of discretion, but a matter of State honor, that these claims, heretofore examined and audited by the proper officers, should be paid at once. They ought to have been paid before. This item will not appear another year. Five-eighths of a mill are levied to meet payments for work on the new Capitol. The two last mentioned items amount to about one-fourth of the whole State tax. The new Capitol was begun under a former Administration. It is for the people, through their representatives, to say how rapidly the work shall go on. It is manifest that the cost of this work will very far exceed the original estimates, and the limit imposed by law; to this I deem it my duty to call your special attention. The act conferring authority on the Commissioners to erect a new Capitol (chapter 230 of laws of 1868) explicitly provided "that they shall not proceed to the construction of the said new Capitol unless they shall be satisfied that the expense thereof shall not exceed, when completed, $4,000,000." The sum of $1,809,756 28 (independent of $647,868 18 paid for land) has already been expended in the construction of the building; and the foundation only is completed. It is due to the Commissioners to say that before they commenced the work they had estimates from skilled men which came within the limits of $4,000,000; they claim also that the work above the foundation will be, proportionately, less expensive. It is, nevertheless, evident that the cost of the building, when completed, will be very greatly in excess of the first estimate. It is for you to provide a remedy for this very unsatisfactory state of things. If the work is to go on, perhaps the plans might be so modified that a building of much simpler and less costly style could be erected on the present foundation, and yet all the accommodation needed by the State Government be obtained. Nor do I see why, with reasonable economy, occupied, part of the proposed Capitol building should not be appropriated to an Executive residence. This would be a saving to the State. It, on the other hand, the work is to be stopped or suspended for a time, this can be done with less loss and inconvenience now than at any future period in the progress of construction. A new Capitol is unquestionably needed, but, unless the plans can be so modified as to insure that the cost will be very much less than it now promises to be, and not much in excess of the original limit, I recommend that the work be suspended, at least until our war bounty debt, which requires about $3,000,000 of annual taxation, be paid.

STATE DEBT.

The greater portion of the State debt consists of the war bounty debt, which will be extinguished within seven years through the annual taxes imposed by the act which created it. The unpaid portion of this debt amounted, on the 30th of September, 1870, to $15,311,000. The residue of the State debt, amounting to $10,487,263 24, was in existence before the war, and was incurred in gold; it is to be satisfied, not from taxation, but out of the revenues pledged for its payment. No part of the principal will come due this year, and you will merely have to provide for the payment of the interest in coin, in accordance with the policy which the State adopted last year. The entire State debt was, on the 30th of September, 1870, after deducting the unapplied portions of the several sinking funds, $32,466,144 30, a reduction of $6,165,924 49 having been effected during the past two years.

SALT SPRINGS.

The quantity of salt inspected from the Onondaga salt springs, during the last fiscal year, was 9,381,947 bushels. This shows an increase of production, compared with the previous year, of 816,818 bushels.

Revenue for the year.....$92,656 97
Expenses.....54,666 10
Net revenue to State.....$37,911 87

BANKS.

On the 1st of October last, sixty-one banks were doing business under the laws of this State; of which number twenty-seven had been national banks, now reorganized as State banks under the provisions of chapter 376, Laws of 1870. Under this law thirty banks in addition converted from national banks into State banks. Three of these are closed; one in consequence of failure after an existence of less than one year. During the last fiscal year circulating notes to the amount of $2,375,000 have been burned by the Bank Department, and other banks have credited with lost circulation to the amount of $123,237, the time for redeeming it having expired. On the 1st of October last the amount of circulation outstanding, charged to the banking associations, individuals and incorporated banks, was $29,319,237. Of this the amount secured by so consists of notes of incorporated banks in existence prior to the passage of our free banking laws, and for which no securities were required; and the sum of $1,474,040 is secured by deposits of bonds and mortgages, stocks and cash. The total amount of securities held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department on the 1st of the fiscal year was $3,071,236 62, of which $626,378 96 was held for trust companies, and the balance, $2,445,209 66, for banks, most of them being banks of circulation. One hundred and thirty-three savings banks, with total estimated assets of $220,000,000, are now doing business in the State. The number of persons having deposits, as represented by the number of open accounts on the 1st of January, 1870, was 661,674, against 608,686 the previous year. The total amount of interest credited to depositors during the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, exceed $10,000,000. In the same period of time the assets of these banks were increased by the sum of $24,000,000, and more. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved in our savings banks, I renew my recommendation that full authority be conferred on the Superintendent of the Banking Department to examine their affairs, and to apply proper remedies for mismanagement.

INSURANCE.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department on the first day of December, 1870, is 276, as follows:

New-York joint-stock fire insurance companies	126
New-York mutual insurance companies	10
New-York marine insurance companies	22
New-York life insurance companies	23
Fire insurance companies of other States	67
Marine insurance companies of other States	1
Life insurance companies of other States	23
Casualty insurance companies of other States	1
Foreign insurance companies	4
Total	276

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the protection of policy-holders of life and casualty insurance companies of this State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, is $712,567, as follows:

For protection of policy-holders generally	
In life insurance companies of this State	$4,463,272
For protection of registered policy-holders exclusively	1,289,200
For protection of casualty policy-holders exclusively	98,800
For protection of fire policy-holders in foreign insurance companies	1,000,000
For protection of life policy-holders in foreign insurance companies	316,000
Total deposit	$7,412,567

STATE PRISONS.

The Controller's report will show, in detail, the earnings and expenses of the State Prisons during the past year. The discipline in these institutions has been, on the whole, better than heretofore. Nevertheless, there is great room for improvement in their management, financially and otherwise. As I said in my last Message, greater concentration of responsibility is required; and this can, probably, be attained only by an amendment of the Constitution. I renew my recommendation that greater discretionary power be conferred on the chief officer of each prison in the matter of punishment. Under the authority of chapter 427 of the Laws of 1870, I appointed as Building Commissioners for the erection of the State Prison or Industrial Reformatory established as Elmira, in Chemung County, ALMON PELESBURY, of Albany; CHARLES E. BLAKE, of Onondaga, and ADRIAN H. MULLER, of Oswego, and STEPHEN T. ARNOT and FRANK H. ATKINSON, of Elmira. These Commissioners have visited the most important of the buildings recently erected for similar purposes in the Eastern States and Mr. PELESBURY, by their authority and on their behalf, has examined all newly-constructed prisons in Ohio, Illinois and other Western States. They have perfected the title of the State to the lands selected by a former commission for the site, and will be prepared to begin the construction of the building early in the coming Spring, if the necessary appropriations be made by the Legislature. The Commission appointed by me, in pursuance of your concurrent resolution, to examine the subject of convict labor, consists of R. C. WIKOFF and THOMAS PEMBER, of New-York, and MICHAEL S. BENNETT, of Auburn. A report from them may be expected during the present session. I visited, during the past year, as I did the year before, all the State Prisons, and gave a hearing to every convict who desired to apply personally to me for pardon or commutation of punishment. More than 1,000 applications for pardon and commutation of punishment have been presented to me, by the convict in person, or by written petition. Eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations and one reprieve have been granted; a detailed statement whereof, and of my reasons in each case, will be hereafter submitted.

CHARITIES AND ASYLUMS.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioners of Charities for information upon the condition of the various State charities, all of which are recommended to your favorable and careful consideration. In some of the counties great improvements have been made in the management of the poorhouses. The pressing claims of the insane poor for better care than can possibly be given in county almshouses, that is especially provided for their form of human suffering. I again urge upon your attention. You will be called upon to make appropriations for enlarging the accommodations in the State asylums for such of the insane as have no means of support. I trust you will be induced to hasten the time when all of this class may be removed from the county poorhouses. I recommend also to you an inquiry into the condition of pauper children in the several counties, and whether some provision ought not to be made for removing them to proper asylums.

EDUCATION.

The general operations of the Department of Public Instruction during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870, are shown by the following statistics:

Total receipts from all sources, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year	$10,919,496 48
Total expenditures	9,992,492 91
Amount paid for teachers' wages	4,801,178 37
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs and furniture	1,260,546 39
The estimated value of school-houses and sites	20,417,259 00
Number of children attending the public schools	1,022,365
Number of persons attending the normal schools	4,734
Total number of school-houses	11,705

The money which we cheerfully pay for the purposes of general education is well and carefully applied, and the extent to which the opportunities afforded are made use of, proves how highly the people appreciate our common schools. I am sure the Legislature needs no recommendation from me to extend to our school system the most liberal encouragement.

STATE MILITIA.

The State militia, organized under the name of "The National Guard of the State of New-York," numbers now over 20,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. For details I respectfully refer you to the report of the Adjutant-General. The military code, adopted at the last session, has been received with approval by officers and men alike. I consider it of great importance that the State military organization should be generously sustained by the Legislature. To make it thoroughly efficient it should be armed with breech-loaders of the best quality and most approved pattern, and I recommend a suitable appropriation for that purpose. A further sum of over $600,000 of the war claims of this State upon the General Government has been effected this year.

QUARANTINE.

The experience of the past year has furnished additional evidence of the security afforded to the public health by the proper administration of Quarantine laws. Out of 300 vessels which arrived in the port of New-York from ports infected with yellow fever, 107 had had cases of this disease on board either in the port of departure or on their passage, or were found on their arrival here to have some of their crew or passengers sick with it. The total number of cases on these vessels, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 420, out of which 115 died. Twenty-six cases from vessels under quarantine were admitted to the Marine Bank Hospital, only six of which proved fatal. In addition to these, eighty-three patients, prostrated with yellow fever, were admitted to the hospital from among the troops on Governor's Island, thirty-one of whom died. Thirty vessels have been detained at Quarantine on account of small-pox, having an aggregate of over 18,000 persons on board, from among whom sixty-six patients, sick with this disease, were sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. Ten vessels have arrived, having ship-fever on board, with an aggregate of nearly 1,000 passengers, twenty-two of whom died with the disease on the passage, and forty others, sick with it on their arrival, were transferred to the Ward's Island Hospital. These statistics of disease show the dangers to which we are exposed through our foreign commerce. Happily they have been so warded off, that, notwithstanding the misrepresentations to the contrary, the health of the people of the State generally has not been disturbed by them. It is reasonable to assume that this result is, in a great measure, due to the vigilance and fidelity of the Quarantine authorities, and to the increased facilities afforded them by the West Bank Hospital for the care and treatment of patients. The action of last year by the Legislature in full concurrence with the views which had attended its workings has fully met the approval of the public and demonstrated the wisdom of its creation. It is claimed, however, that still a suitable place for the detention of those who, while not actually sick, have been exposed to disease by passage in an infected vessel, and until warehouses for the storage of infected goods are provided, it will be difficult to protect the public fully against the dangers of imported fabrics. A structure on West Bank for the former purpose has been commenced, but additional appropriations will be required to complete it.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of EMIGRANTS arriving at the Port of New-York this year is 315,000, a loss, as compared with the last year of 60,000. The number of arrivals this year being about the same as in 1868. We may reasonably expect, that, with the return of peace in Europe, emigration thence to this country will be very largely increased.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

I appointed, under chapter 80, of the Laws of 1870, AMASA J. PARKER of Albany, NELSON J. WATERBURY and MONTGOMERY H. THROOP of New-York, Commissioners to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all statutes of the State of New-York. The work is being prosecuted with diligence.

TAX REVISION.

Under the authority of the joint resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, I appointed DAVID A. WELLS, GEORGE W. CUTLER and EDWIN DODGE, Commissioners to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. Their report will be submitted at an early period of the present session.

CANALS.

I hold to the same opinions concerning our canals, as was expressed in my annual Messages of 1869 and 1870. The magnitude of our internal commerce is far beyond that of our foreign trade. Our canals are a necessary means of facilitating this great domestic traffic, and their maintenance in good navigable condition is essential to the general welfare of the people of this State. Our Constitution, from obvious considerations of public policy, has provided that these works shall always remain the property of and be under the management of the State; and the suggestion to surrender them to the control, in any degree, of the Federal Government, deserves no consideration. The Federal Government has already enough of administrative duties. This State built these canals without any existing aid; it owns them, and is quite competent to keep them in order. Our own people are directly interested in their good management, and these great works are much more likely to be well administered by ourselves than if put under so remote a supervision as that of the Government at Washington.

The Canal Board, by absolority of the Legislature, adopted last year a reduced scale of tolls. As was anticipated, there has resulted a diminution of revenue, as compared with the previous season. As compared with a period of years, however, the failure of it is not serious. The average annual receipts of the canals from the years 1861 down to 1869, inclusive, (the period of high tolls,) is very little in excess of those of 1870; and this includes the exceptional period of the war, when the receipts were unusually large. The falling off last year is not all due to the low rate of tolls. Probably commercial causes alone would have made a diminished traffic. The business of the canals, moreover, suffered during the past Summer from a great reduction of railroad rates of freight temporarily made by rival companies in a struggle for the Western trade. Whether this diminution of revenue be temporary or permanent, the interest of our people requires that whatever changes in the toll-sheet the experience of the past year may suggest, we should adhere, as far as possible, to low tolls

to buy. Blankets, woolen clothes and many other things of common use are dearer in this country than in any other, to the injury of those who toil. It is to work very hard for their comforts, which class constitutes the great bulk of every people. These are only some of the evil results from the Federal Government legislating for the benefit of a few capitalists, under the false pretense of protecting our home labor. The enormous profits resulting from this unjust favoritism are to all to the manufacturing and mining capitalist; not to the men employed by him. The high duties, laid for so-called protection, do not inure to the benefit of the public treasury, nor do they make the general condition of the laborer, whether in or out of factories, better. Even the protected capitalists are beginning to share in the effects of the general derangement and languor in business generated by this false system, which undertakes to sustain certain favored persons in occupations in which, if left to their own skill and resources, they would, by their own admissions, fail. There is no sufficient remedy for this except in the absolute rejection from our Federal legislation of the principle of favoritism. All the people are entitled to equal protection; none have a right to special favors; and it is a wrong which, it seems to me, ought to shock the moral sense of every one, for a Government, under the pretext of raising revenue, to tax the whole people in order that a few men may do a profitable business. It is, moreover, demonstrated by experience that legislation of such a complex system of unrestricted favoritism to many articles, (the larger number of which contribute little to the revenue,) while they make necessary the maintenance, out of the revenues and consequently at the cost of additional public burdens, of many more Government officers than would be required by a simpler method, render the system more profitable and easier of accomplishment, and lead to an increased amount of private and official corruption. Piece-meal amendments to the tariff are of little value. What we need is, that a rebuke shall come up from the people, so strong that it cannot be overlooked or forgotten, of the practice of imposing taxes for any purpose, save the one of procuring necessary revenue for the public treasury. No compromise should be made on this question; nothing accepted by the people short of the establishment of a tariff as moderate as the necessities of the Government, and will yield, at the lowest rates, as nearly as will yield the required amount, and adjusted strictly to its only lawful purpose, that of raising revenue.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

The administration of the Federal finances exhibits no improvement. Taxes are still levied to an amount greatly in excess of the needs of the Government; and the excess is applied to the payment, in advance, of Government bonds which we are not obliged to pay for many years to come. Paid chiefly from the duties levied on the Custom-houses, to the extent of $200,000,000 a year, payable in coin, although the quantity of gold required by the Government to meet the annual interest on the public debt is less than $130,000,000. The surplus of coin, or much of it, is, from time to time, sold in Wall-street, (the sales usually announced,) thus keeping down the premium on gold, when, considering the magnitude of the Federal revenues, there ought not to be, and, if the Federal finances were wisely managed, there would not be, any premium. Notwithstanding the reduction of the premium on gold in the past year, it is admitted on all hands, by the Government officers, as well as by others, that we have made no real progress toward specie payments. Nor have we any guarantee that the premium on gold will not rise again; we can have none except in the Government growing stronger in the essential elements of redeeming its depreciated paper. The Federal Treasury has had in circulation, for many years, promissory notes of its own, payable on demand, to the amount of $400,000,000. These notes, made a lawful tender for debts, constitute now the money habitually used by banks and the people in all the ordinary business transactions. Government notes not redeem; and this non-redemption, and nothing else, makes the present condition of things, which is known as a suspension of specie payments. If the Federal Treasury were redeeming its notes in coin, the notes would be worth as much as gold; in other words, no premium on gold could exist, and people would then be the same as gold; and such a condition of things would be of itself, without any further arrangements, a full and complete return to specie payments. All that is necessary to establish such a condition is that the Federal Treasury shall resume the redemption of its own notes, and nothing will be required to maintain that same sound condition but that the Federal Treasury shall continue to redeem the notes. The banks are not responsible for the present suspension; they have no duties in respect to it; they are helpless to put an end to it; they pay their own debts now in the lawful money of the country; that lawful money consists of Government notes, which the Government alone can make worth as much as specie. That once done, banks and people, while continuing to pay their debts in this same kind of money, would be dealing, in all transactions on the specie basis. There would be no shock to business in a transition so effected. No contraction of the currency, and consequently no stringency in the money market, need precede it. No demand for the actual possession of coin, among the people, would follow the resumption, as they now, greatly confidence in the legal-tender notes, they would have still more faith in them when it was established that the notes commend coin at the Treasury on demand; and they would, for convenience, prefer the notes to gold itself. Anything that the Government shall do in order to promote a return to specie payments, except the one thing, the making of its own notes worth as much as gold, will be not only needless but mischievous. No new regulations for the banks are necessary to this end; and needless regulations always do harm. The banks paid their debts in legal-tender notes the year before last, when the notes were worth seventy-five cents to the dollar in gold; they have continued to pay, during the past year, in the same notes when worth ninety cents; they will, with the same ease, pay in legal-tender notes, they being equally abundant, when they are worth one hundred cents; and that will be the true specie basis. The Treasury might easily have put itself in a condition to pay its legal-tender notes on demand, long before this. From April 1, 1865 (the close of the war), down to the last July, 1870, the Federal Treasury has received, through its Custom-houses, an aggregate of $824,600,000 in gold coin. If it had laid aside only $1 in $3 of these receipts, for the purpose of redeeming its legal-tender notes, it would have now in its vaults $180,000,000 of coin, absolutely belonging to itself, exclusive of what is retained from time to time to meet accruing interest, and exclusive also of private deposits. The whole amount of legal-tender notes outstanding (including fractional currency, and making an allowance for what is lost) is $356,000,000. The fund on hand for the redemption of notes would be now, if one dollar in five had been saved, nearly one-half of the amount of notes in circulation; a proportion much larger than a private bank in good credit finds it necessary to keep on hand to meet its circulation. The superior credit of the Federal Treasury would, of course, maintain its notes at par with gold on a much less reserve of coin than would be required by a private banking incorporation. It cannot doubt that the Government notes would exist at par with gold on the deposit there, with a fund of coin, devoted to their redemption, not exceeding one-fourth the amount of notes outstanding. Under this policy we would have resumed specie payments, naturally and easily, more than two years ago; and it could have been pursued without inconvenience to the Treasury, even during the war, both the aggregate surplus revenue of the Government and its surplus of gold revenue have been so great that it could have well afforded to put aside one dollar in five of its coin receipts. It could have been purchased without inconvenience to private business, for our mines were producing more gold than the Treasury would have laid aside. The only commercial effect of the proposed process would have been to make certain the retention in the country of so much coin that might otherwise go abroad; and that result all must agree is a proper and valuable means to convenient and permanent resumption. Under this policy the Government could now resume specie payments in less than a year's time. The Treasury had, on the 1st of December last, $40,000,000 of coin of its own on hand. Its gold income is now nearly $200,000,000 a year, of which fifty millions are required to pay interest. If the Treasury would simply reverse its policy of selling gold, less than a year would give it a fund of $100,000,000 of coin against its circulating notes. The continuances of large sales of gold during the past season, when commercial causes have been operating powerfully to keep down the premium, was especially unnecessary and wasteful. The Treasury may save either the whole of it surplus gold income, or one-half of it, or one-quarter. The result would be equally certain in any of these cases; it would simply be postponed in proportion as the process of saving should be made rapid or slow. There would be no longer any speculation in gold after it was known that the Treasury had adopted a policy leading, inevitably, to an early resumption. No one would buy, except for immediate use, an article which was sure soon to be worth no premium. If, however, it be deemed wise that the Treasury hold part of its surplus gold revenue for the purpose of checking, by the sale of it at times, possible speculation, let it do so; but let it retain another portion absolutely and sacredly for the great purpose of resumption. Our path to the restoration of a sound currency is, in my judment, so simple, plain and direct, that I cannot help regarding the financial course of the Federal Government as lacking the common sense which is every day applied by men to private business. No private debtor would be regarded as wise (scarcely honest) who, having in circulation a large amount of notes payable on demand, and having at the same time an income in gold far in excess of any other demands on him, should neglect to apply his surplus income to the purpose of redeeming his notes. It would not be received as an excuse that he preferred to pay in advance certain obligations not maturing for many years. It is obvious that specie payments are not to be restored, so long as legal-tender notes are in existence except by making these notes and gold equal in current value. This can only be done by making the proportion of coin in the Treasury to its outstanding notes such that the Treasury may safely undertake to redeem the notes on demand. Such proportion may be established either by contracting the quantity of the notes in circulation, or by increasing the quantity of coin in the Treasury. Contraction in the quantity of the notes was tried by Secretary McCULLOCH; but the process was so distressing to the business of the country, that, after a few months, he was compelled, by public outcry, to abandon it. Conversion of this legal-tender money, however gradual, will be found, if tried again, to be a painful remedy. As the notes become scarcer and scarcer, debtors will find it less and less easy to procure the money they need. Banks will find it less easy to keep on hand a proper reserve, and will be compelled to press their debtors. The confidence of creditors in their debtors, including the confidence of depositors in the banks, will be continually growing less with the growing scarcity of money. Capital will withdraw itself more and more from active enterprises, and labor, consequently, will find employment with constantly increasing difficulty. That these would be the results of a persistent contraction is proved by experience in instances where combinations of speculators have succeeded in locking up temporarily a small quantity of the legal-tender notes. Is it not obvious that it would be wise economy for the Federal Treasury to get back, as soon as possible, to paying its debts in coin? For then, with its credit perfected, the negotiation of loans at very low rates of interest, which it is anxious to effect, would be practicable. Is it not equally obvious that a return to specie payments, if brought about by a wise method, would result in great good to the people? For the industry and business of the country, once rid of the embarrassment and lack of confidence arising from the use of a currency of shifting value, would take a fresh start on a career of active, stable and well-assured prosperity. We must, sooner or later, return to the use of gold and silver; until we do, we shall continue to be subject to frequent and discouraging fluctuations in values of which we have yet had seen the worst. The people naturally shrank from the harsh remedy of contraction. They look upon it as one which threatens, perhaps, greater evils than those which they now suffer. It is unjustifiable to resort to it, when another method will accomplish the result.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the Federal Government has assumed to interfere directly, by its officers and armed forces, with elections in this State. The pretext was fear of violence; but the real object, in some way, to defeat to the class of persons upon whom it had been conferred by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It was a mere pretext: for our State Legislature, at its last session, promptly altered our election laws to meet that amendment, so soon as it was declared adopted. Moreover, this class of voters had exercised their new right freely and without the least molestation, at our State election, which took place in May last. Congress, nevertheless, enacted a law for the ostensible purpose of supervising the election of November only; and the President was authorized to use the military and naval forces to enforce certain of its provisions. Under color of this act, the President and other United States officials claimed the right to supervise the entire election, not only for Representatives in Congress, but for State and local officers. In the City of New-York extensive preparations were made to enforce this claim. A large number of United States deputy marshals and supervisors were appointed, many of whom were men of well-known disreputable character, and some of whom had been convicted criminals; a class of dangerous men never before called on, by any Federal authority, in any community, as conservators of the peace. They were instructed, under advice of the Attorney-General of the United States, to submit to no interference, from any quarter, under State or municipal authority. Orders were issued which authorized them, in the discretion of such one of them as might be present at the polls citizens claiming the right to vote, as well as the inspectors who were charged by law with the custody of the ballot-boxes. These arrests were to be effected without process of law, issued upon formal complaints. The peaceful conduct of the election and the good order of the City were thus made to depend on the discretion of these hastily-selected, incorprincipled and undisciplined men, some of them habituated to felonious violations of law, and all of them unused to the exercise of delicate and important trusts of power; all having been appointed in one political interest, and having a common partisan purpose in observing. The Police and civil authorities of the City and State, whose duty it is to preserve order, were ignored, under instructions from Washington, as completely as if the people of the State were in rebellion against the Government of the United States. It was a bold attempt on the part of the Federal Government to assume absolute control of the State and local elections, in order to accomplish partisan ends; and officials, both judicial and executive, seemed determined to prosecute it without any regard to the rights either of the local officers or of the people. The law of Congress under which it was acted requires of the Federal Judge to appoint one-half of the whole number of supervisors from each political party; yet he deliberately refused to appoint any of the political organization which he well knew represented the great majority of voters in the City. Every popular right was contemptuously denied, as if the purpose were to irritate and excite the people and to provoke tumult, which might result in breaking up the election and depriving the City of its vote. The President well knew that the people intended no forcible resistance to the law. Their determination was to meet it, simply and exclusively, by the force of public opinion. It must have been apparent to every mind that the interest of the great majority in the City was to have a quiet and orderly election. It could be the interest only of the minority to promote an outbreak. The President knew also that even if disorder, of any degree, should ensue, the whole civil and Police power of the State, sustained by its National Guard, (a military organization of our own citizens, composed of men of all classes and all political parties, and maintained by the State to do service, as occasion may demand, for the State or the United States during the last never yet failed in its duty to either,) was both ready and able to preserve order, and to protect all officers of the law in the execution of judicial process and the discharge of official duty. Notwithstanding all this, by the President's orders, United States troops were brought from distant posts and concentrated in the City of New-York, and ships of war were anchored in its harbor. It was certainly not unreasonable to expect that the first drop of citizens' blood shed in the City of New-York by Federal troops, in time of peace, might lead to terrible battles, involving great loss of life and incalculable destruction of property. Therefore, as Chief Magistrate of this State, charged with the duty of enforcing its laws and preserving order within its boundaries, I used every exertion and made every preparation and provision in my power to preserve order and protect the people in their rights, their lives and property. At the last moment, that is to say, the afternoon immediately before the election, the officers of the United States, fortunately and wisely, abandoned the extreme ground they had taken, and entered into a stipulation with the local authorities of New-York City, which, while it resulted in preventing any armed interference by troops, either of the United States or of the State. Nevertheless, it is well known that about two thousand Deputy United States Marshals were appointed in the City of New-York who were, each one of them, armed with what is known as a heavy revolver, worn in holsters bearing the designation of the Federal armories. They did not, it is true, form any portion of the regular force of the army or navy; they were undisciplined and without a military commander; but they were men armed by the United States Government and paid out of the treasury, and were stationed, thus armed, at the election polls, having been taught that they were the superiors of the lawfully-appointed peace officers or the State, upon whom the preservation of order in a large city depends. It was due to the patient forbearance of the people, and to the earnest endeavors and great coolness and discretion of the peace officers of the city, that order was preserved. I deem it my solemn duty to protest now formally against these outrages, which, it is given out, will be renewed at future elections, with preparations looking to a repetition of intimidation and coercion. In this protest the people of this State do, I am confident, by an overwhelming majority, earnestly unite. They are not to be misled by the pretense that military force is necessary to prevent fraud. For they well know, what all history proves, that military elections are never honest. Neither is this military force in which the canal funds are deposited, to advance the money necessary for this purpose, upon such vouchers or drafts as shall have been examined and approved by the Auditor; the money so advanced to be repaid to the banks making the advance whenever the Legislature shall make appropriations necessary for that purpose. The aggregate amount of money borrowed from, or advanced by, the banks, as aforesaid, during the fiscal year ending with the 30th day of September last, was $395,528 37. Similar arrangements were made by the Controller with aforesaid banks, to advance the money necessary to pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and the ordinary repairs of the canals for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, until the appropriations required by law shall have been made. Appropriations should be promptly made to reimburse the banks for the moneys thus advanced for deficiency in appropriation for 1869, and to pay the ordinary expenses of maintaining the canals for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

The bill making the appropriations for extraordinary repairs, like its "next of kin," the supply bill, is of comparatively recent origin. The objects or work for which money is appropriated by this bill are such as are not included in the ordinary repairs of the canals, and for that reason cannot be made a charge on canal revenues; for example, the construction, enlargement, or improvement of a canal, or any part thereof, the building of an extra bridge, lock, or other structure, or the doing of any other work not required to maintain the canals in the condition or state of repairs in which they were when declared finished, is an extraordinary repair. The money required for such purposes must be raised from the taxable property of the State. Until within the last three or four years, whenever it became necessary to do work of this description, a separate bill, containing a definite appropriation applicable to that particular work or object, was introduced, and disposed of in accordance with its merits. This custom, however, has been superseded by one of an entirely different character. It is now found quite conventional and much more expeditious to provide for all such extra work on the whole line of the canals in a single bill. Every person at all conversant with recent legislative practice knows with what celerity bills of this character are passed. It is only necessary to secure a majority of the appropriation bill in the favorite object in which his district is interested to secure for the bill his earnest support. By this system of mutual accommodation large sums of money are annually drawn from the treasury for objects that could not secure the requisite number of votes on their own merits. However desirable it may be for members of the Legislature and their friends to secure large expenditures of public money in their respective localities, this kind of legislation should be discontinued. Many of these objects are of a strictly local character and might not be considered indispensable if the property holders of the respective localities were required to provide the funds necessary for their construction. Why, it may be asked, should the people of the entire State be taxed to build costly iron bridges, with sidewalks on either side, over the canal at every new street that may be laid out, or construct a dock and vertical wall in front of every man's farm who may wish to send his property to market?

The most rigid economy should be observed, and no work or this character should be authorized by the Legislature that is not absolutely indispensable, until it can be done from the revenues of the canals.

The amount appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for improvements, new work and extraordinary repairs of the canals was	$2,500,000 00
Amount for deficiencies in former appropriations for same	702,267 64
To which may be added amount to pay canal awards for 1869	270,260 74
Amount to pay canal awards in 1870	221,721 42
Amount to pay principal and interest of Floating Debt Loan	225,000 00
Making in the aggregate	$4,169,251 81

A sum nearly equal to the entire cost of the original Erie canal, which has been levied upon, and is now in process of collection from, the taxable property in the State.

CANAL CLAIMS.

In the construction and enlargement of the canals the State has found it necessary to exercise its sovereign right of eminent domain, by the appropriation of the private property of some of its citizens to the use and benefit of the State. For this purpose the Legislature invested the Canal Commissioners with power to appropriate such lands and streams of water, on the line of the canals, as might be necessary to accomplish the object in view. In cases they were unable to agree with the owner thereof, in regard to the compensation, or measure of damages which he may have sustained by reason of such appropriation, his claim was to be referred to the Board of Canal Appraisers, who were authorized to examine the premises, and take such other testimony as they might deem proper and render their awards accordingly. It was generally understood, that, when the enlargement of the Erie canal had been completed and fur nished with a sufficient supply of water, the services of Canal Appraisers would no longer be required. But in this, as in many other matters relating to the canals, we have been disappointed. Instead of a diminution, the claims for canal damages have been annually increasing at a fearful rate. The whole amount of awards made for appropriations of this character, prior to and including the year 1837, was $302,023 67. Since that date, to and including 1869, a period of thirty-two years, canal awards have averaged less than $150,000 per annum. Until within the present year, it was customary for the Legislature, upon application, to confer authority upon the Appraisers, by special act, to hear and determine such meritorious claims as could not be considered under the provisions of existing statutes. Under former restrictions, the amounts of awards made for canal damages in 1869, excluding the Black River claims, exceeded the sum of $600,000. Hence, it may reasonably be inferred, that the State could not be charged with a failure to make just compensation to its citizens for all the private property the collectors may have taken for the use or improvement of the canals. But, by affording a more easy access to the Treasury, the Legislature of 1870, by an act, chapter 334 of the laws of that year, conferred "jurisdiction upon the canal appraisers to hear and determine all claims against the State of any and all persons and corporations for damages alleged to have been sustained by them from the canals of the State, or from their use and management, or resulting or arising from the negligence or conduct of any officer of the State having charge thereof, or resulting or arising from any accident or other matter or thing connected with the canals." It would seem as not could not be more carefully drawn to deplete the treasury. It offers extraordinary inducements to claimants. In fact, they are invited to present their claims. The ink was hardly dry on the signatures of approval, before the canal officers were besieged by claimants and their attorneys for evidence, or rather for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any evidence in existence that would prejudice their applications for claims since 1837. The act in question is, in the opinion of the Auditor, subject to great abuse and should be promptly repealed. Let it not hence be understood that the Auditor would justify the appropriation of private property for the use of the State without just compensation. On the contrary, he would require the State to deal justly with its citizens, and in case of controversy, either in regard to the question of liability or the proper measure of damages, he would only require such evidence as would constitute a legal liability, or establish a claim for damages, against a private individual or corporation in a court of justice. But he cannot approve of a law that invites the presentation of claims against the State for damages, of which the party was not conscious, at the time, of having sustained.

ENGINEERING EXPENSES.

In order to account for the large amount of money which the State has expended upon the canals during the last few years, the Auditor has analyzed the expenditures on account of every department connected therewith with more than ordinary care. As may have been reasonably expected from a system that permits such a liberal diffusion of power without requiring a corresponding responsibility on the part of the officials, he finds that each separate department of the public service has been conducted in accordance with the peculiar views and notions of those to whom it has been committed. The act of 1862, as amended in 1866, provides that no more than one division and one resident engineer shall, after the 1st of September, be employed upon any division of the canals. It also provides that "the division engineer may, with the assent of the State Engineer and Surveyor and Canal Commissioner, employ, temporarily, additional assistance to aid him in the performance of some specific job of work or duty." By virtue of this provision authorizing the temporary employment of assistance, a large force, under title of assistants, inspectors, levelers, &c., have been employed for the last two or three years. The amount of money expended for this service, during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870, was $145,736 10, and charged to the account of the several divisions of the canals as follows:

Eastern Division	$55,090 12
Middle Division	82,840 53
Western Division	26,907 45
Total	$145,736 10

The Auditor is unable to comprehend the necessity of such a large expenditure for engineering purposes. In 1862, the then existing canals were declared finished, the construction accounts closed, and the engineering force was reduced to the number above stated. A comparatively small amount of work has been done for the last year on the extension of the Chenango Canal, and only a small portion of the $25,000 appropriation for the survey of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal has been paid before the close of the last fiscal year. We are admonished by the present condition of the canal fund that every supernumerary should be dismissed, and that the most rigid system of economy should be established and maintained in the, as well as every other, department of the public service.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

In the opinion of the Auditor, the successful introduction of steam as a motor on the canals will do more to improve and retain the internal commerce of the State than any other agency. Rapidity of movement and certainty of delivery have become essential elements in the carrying trade of our country. One day's time not unfrequently makes a difference in the market and the mode of transportation. The application of steam, in connection with the other advantages which the canals possess, would place them beyond the reach of successful competition in the transportation of many descriptions of property which is now being diverted to the rail. Numerous plans and models for the application of steam in the propulsion of canal boats were exhibited in the Capitol and State Hall during the last session of the Legislature, and action taken on some of them, but neither of the parties to whom charters were granted have organized, or entered upon the performance of the duties therein assumed. From present appearance the enterprise will prove a failure, unless further encouragement be given by the State. The Auditor is not prepared to recommend large appropriations of money from the treasury, although, in his opinion, a few thousand dollars might be advantageously expended in the employment of a practical engineer to examine the merits of the different plans which may be presented, and experiment on the satisfaction of such as may be best adapted to the purpose. It has been ascertained, from past experiments, that detentions at the locks are among the chief obstacles to its practical success. Unless a preference be given at the locks to boats drawn and propelled by steam capitalists cannot be induced to invest their money in the enterprise. But, however desirable it may be (and no one can doubt the necessity) to supersede the present feeble and vicious system of towage by one more in harmony with the progress and civilization of the age, the Auditor would not recommend the introduction of any plan that would exclude or interfere with the present mode of towage, or occupy, or in any way injure, the tow-path, or any of the mechanical structures of the canals.

CANAL REPAIRS.

It may be considered a humiliating admission that the State has at present no system for repairing its canals, but such is the fact. Although this subject has occupied the attention of some of our wisest statesmen and ablest financiers for the last half century, practically, we are no nearer a proper solution of this question than we were at the first opening of the canals. No comprehensive system of repairs has been adopted by the State, and adhered to by its agents. The want of well-digested and comprehensive system of rolls and repairs has resulted in the annual expenditure of the canals for the most fiscal year below those of any other year since the canals were brought into use. The financial success of the canals depends as much upon the cost of their repairs as upon the rates of toll. In fact, rates of toll cannot be imposed and adjusted with reference to the requirements of the Constitution unless the cost of repairs can be held within some proper limit. But it must not be inferred from what has been said in regard to the duty of confining the expenditures for repairs within reasonable bounds that the Auditor favors a penurious or temporizing policy—far from it. Nothing could be more ruinous to the State. That the highest interests of both parties require that the canals shall be kept in good navigable condition, from the opening to the close of navigation, at whatever expense may be necessary, no one can doubt. But does it thence follow, that a system of rigid economy and strict accountability shall not be observed in providing for this large commerce? No business of this magnitude can be successfully managed without a uniform system, and responsible head. There is nothing so incomprehensible in the management and repairs of the canals, that should exclude them from the application of those general principles which business men and corporations find so indispensable to the successful prosecution of private enterprises of equal magnitude. What sane business man would, even incidentally, place his purse, or his credit, at the disposal of some thirty agents? Yet, practically, the State tolerates a system of canal repairs equally reprehensible. In the exercise of the utmost vigilance, it not unfrequently occure that undercontinuous are made by superintendents for work, which, if the full case thereof had been correctly estimated at first, would have been postponed, or entirely dispensed with. But the insufficient estimate has been approved by the Canal Commissioner; large liabilities have been incurred in excess of it; labor has been performed and materials purchased greatly in excess of the amounts originally authorized. In such cases superintendents resort to "supplementary estimates" and "statements of work performed." The State cannot afford to repudiate the acts of its agents, or to suffer the innocent men who have performed the labor or furnished the materials to remain unpaid. In other instances, original estimates are withheld until near the close of the second month in which the work is completed, when the estimates are approved by the Commissioners, the Auditor is required by law to make superintendents' such advances of money, from time to time, upon their estimates of the probable cost of the repairs of their respective sections for the next succeeding sixty days. In manner the whole of money has been expended, or the object or purpose to which it has been applied, can only be known to the Department when the vouchers of these disbursing officers are presented. The Auditor can exercise no supervision over them. He has no means of controlling any illegal payment, or application of the public money. He accepts the vouchers as correct, and the vouchers made out and verified in accordance with the requirements of law, it only remains for him to place the amount to the credit of the superintendent, and honor his drafts for further advances. Is it reasonable, then, under such circumstances, to expect any surplus revenue?

THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS AND AGENCIES.

For the purpose of a correct understanding of the various systems and agencies which the State has employed in maintaining its canals for the last sixteen years, and the results thereof, the Auditor will submit the following brief statement:

Previous to 1854, the repairs of the canals were, under the general direction of the Canal Department, made by superintendents appointed by the Canal Board. On account of the extravagance and corruption of that system, the Legislature of that year initiated, and in 1857 perfected and adopted, a system of letting the repairs of all the completed canals by contract. For a period of six years, (from 1854 to 1859,) contracts were in operation on different sections of the canals. From 1860 to 1870, a period of ten years, the repairs were made wholly by contractors. The official reports of this Department and those of the Canal Commissioners, bear unmistakable testimony to the superiority of the contract system, both in regard to economy and economy. The financial results of the contract system were still more satisfactory. After a protracted struggle over the question of canal repairs, the Legislature of 1868 adjourned without abolishing the contract system. In the conviction that the law of 1857 abolishing the office of Superintendent of Repairs, the Auditor refused to allow that class of officials to exercise any control over the repairs of the canals. This placed the supervision and control over the contractors, and the responsibility of the faithful execution of the contracts, according to a fair interpretation of the then existing laws on that subject, in the hands of the Canal Commissioners. Contractors were thus relieved from the demoralization which a conflicting supervision never fails to produce. If the contractors did not fulfill their obligations, the failure was directly chargeable to the inefficiency of the Commissioners. They could not escape the responsibility, nor cast the blame on other intendents. Under these circumstances, the canals were put in order and opened for business in the Spring of 1868. Throughout the entire season, navigation had never been better maintained. The few breaks, caused by the heavy Washington storms, were promptly repaired, and good navigation kept up to the close. But few complaints were heard from any quarter. Even the commercial union, a self-constituted body of men, who had assumed a censorship, and established a system of espionage over those intrusted with the management and repairs of canals, could find but little to criticise, and therefore omitted to hold their usual Fall Convention. As may have been expected, the business operations of 1868 proved most gratifying. The freight movement of that year amounted to 6,462,226 tons—an excess of more than 200,000 tons over any previous year. The financial results of that year were not less satisfactory. The toll receipts amounted to $4,477,648 17

While the amount paid repair contractors was only $775,459 78

And all other expenditures, including expenditures by Canal Commissioners, salaries, &c., was only 495,326 28

Total expenditure for all purposes $1,264,785 94

Leaving a surplus, or net profit of $3,265,861 12

which was sufficient to discharge all the existing requirements of the Constitution, and contribute over one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars per diem to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

The experience of 1868, if not conclusive, goes far to establish the following facts:

1. The full capacity of the canals has not yet been reached.

2. The legitimate trade of the canals has not been diverted to other channels.

3. The efficiency and economy of repairing the canals by contractors.

But in 1869, the mixed system of repairs which prevailed to a limited extent, together with the cost of repairing heavy damages caused by several storms, increased the expenditure and reduced the toll receipts of that year. Still, the traffic was 5,859,030 tons, and the surplus revenues were $2,933,772 93, which was some $93,000 less than the annual average of the net receipts for the ten previous years. The year 1870 marks a new era in canal management. The system in force at that year the Legislature passed an act, chapter 55, "to abolish the Contracting Board, and the system of repairing the canals by contract." At the date of the passage of this act, the repairs of twenty-eight of the thirty sections into which the canals had been divided were under contract. The contracts for the repairs of sections one and two of the Black River Canal had expired by limitation, and were not relet. This act authorizes any contractor for the repairs of the canals to surrender his contract to the Canal Board at pleasure. It also makes it lawful for the Canal Board, upon the recommendation of the Canal Commissioners, to cancel and annul any such contract. In case any such contract shall be surrendered or cancelled, the Canal Board is required to accept the same, and be discharged from all further obligations and liabilities. Said Board is also required to return to every such contractor the money, or bank certificate deposited to secure the faithful performance of his contract, with the accumulated interest thereon, together with the amount of moneys under the contract, and pay him a just proportion of the cost of all permanent improvements which he may have made on his section. The State is also required to pay all contractors who may surrender their contracts, or whose contracts may be canceled by the Canal Board, a just portion of the profits which they would have realized had they been suffered to complete their contracts. All tools, materials and implements he may have on the section at the time of such surrender or cancellation. The act in question gives the option as to whether he will surrender his contract to the contractor. The Canal Board possesses no power to compel a surrender; nor can the Board cancel a contract, unless the Canal Commissioners unite in a recommendation to that effect. Every contractor is at liberty to decide this matter for himself. From the many inducements which this act offers, it may have been anticipated that all repair contracts would have been surrendered, but such has not been the case. The contracts for the repairs of ten sections, one-third of the whole number, have not been surrendered. These sections are located on the several divisions of the canals not contiguous, a fact interposed among those that have been surrendered. The annual compensation which the State is paying for the repairs of these sections is liberal; so liberal that it seems these contractors have concluded that more money can be made by retaining their contracts and making the repairs, even to the neglect of their obligations, than by surrendering them.

The contracts for the repairs of the eighteen sections which had been surrendered under the provisions of the act referred to above, and the two sections, the contracts for which had expired by limitation—twenty sections, two-thirds of the whole number—were intrusted to Superintendents.

The Auditor next gives a statement showing the number and sections surrendered, the name of each contractor or assignee, the annual compensation to be paid, the date of surrendering his contract and the acceptance thereof by the Canal Board, the amount paid for tools, materials and implements, and sums refunded by superintendents upon each section, from the date the surrender thereof was accepted by the Canal Board to the 30th day of September last.

From the foregoing statement it is seen that the cost of keeping the twenty sections therein mentioned in repair by contractors for a whole year was $660,164, and that the cost of keeping the same sections in repair by superintendents for six months is $600,520.

To which must be added the amount paid former contractors for tools, materials, &c., in excess of said sections, (three remaining unpaid) $7,100 70

Amount paid for "permanent improvements" on one section, (others unpaid.) 696,737 20

Making $703,837 90

Which is more than one-third the amount the repairs of these sections would have cost the State if the law of 1870 had not been passed. The amount paid to the seven surrendered their contracts for "permanent improvements," under the provisions of the act in question, has not been determined, except in a single case. Should the sum paid in this case, be taken as an average, the total amount will amount to no inconsiderable sum. It cannot be denied, that the repairs, as a general rule, have been well and thoroughly done, as on those in charge of the superintendents.

Now, notice the difference in the cost of keeping these sections in repair for the last six months, and of those adjoining. Compare the cost of keeping sections first, Erie canal, which is still in the hands of the contractor, with sections seven and nine, which have been surrendered, and are in charge of superintendents.

Repairs of section 7 (6 months by contractor)	$21,000 00
Repairs of section 8 (6 months by superintendent)	27,000 00
Repairs of section 9 (6 months by superintendent)	27,000 00
Repairs of section 10 (6 months by contractor)	21,000 00
Amount paid superintendent for repairs, section 1	$14,000 00
Amount paid contractor for repairs, section 2	4,000 00
Amount paid superintendent for repairs, section 3	3,750 00

The repairs of section four, Erie canal, were being made by the contractor at an annual compensation of $21,000 or $17,000 for six months. The contract was not completed and accepted, as late as the 1st of April, 1870. Since that date to Sept. 30, the superintendent has expended $45,239 64 in the repairs thereof, and the State has paid the contractors $20,000 on for the tools, materials and implements that were on the section at the time it was surrendered. The contract price for repairs of section five, Erie canal, is $21 per annum. Amount expended by superintendent of same section in six months was $21,000 48.

The only legitimate conclusion that can be drawn from any impartial examination of this subject is, that the repairs of the canals should be committed to the exclusive control of the Commissioners in charge of the several divisions, with power to employ and pay their own agents and superintendents. But if, in the opinion of the Board of Canal Commissioners, the State Engineer and Auditor of the Canal Department, the interests of the State would be promoted thereby, they should be authorized to let by contract the repairs of any portion of the State canals to the persons or parties "who shall offer to do the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance." A proper respect for his own convictions, and a due regard for the best interests of the State, will not allow the Auditor to dismiss this subject without referring the Legislature to the views which he has heretofore presented, in regard to the various methods which have been employed for keeping the canals in repair. The results of the past years have fully confirmed the propriety of his previous observations. The unsatisfactory of the superintendent system is now being rapidly developed. At the present rate of expenditure, the entire revenues of the canals will be insufficient to pay the cost of their repairs! If for an other reason, the property of employing a system which requires an large expenditure of money may well be questioned while the revenues of the canals are pledged for the payment of their debt. No system of repairs will meet the requirements of the constitution which fails to comprehend the obligations of the State to provide for the redemption of this debt, and to keep the canals in good condition. The Auditor is confident, and he feels fully justified in expressing his convictions, that the necessary repairs of the canals can be made, and their navigability perfectly maintained at one-half the present cost, by a well-defined system of letting. An and form of contract could be drawn for that purpose that would remedy the defects which time and experience have detected and exposed during the prevalence of that system. The adoption of a system of this character—one that will thoroughly protect the State against the inefficiency of the contractors and the extravagance of the superintendents, and by placing the repairs under the exclusive control and supervision of the Canal Commissioners—will, it is confidently believed, inspire the people with renewed confidence in the economy and ability of the Legislature to provide for the repairs of the internal improvements of the State, and give ample protection to the Treasury. A system might be devised and inaugurated under the existing Constitution which would combine its two important features, viz: concentration of power and direct responsibility.

REVENUES, TOLLS AND INDEBTEDNESS.

The importance of this subject can only be exceeded by that of canal repairs. The failure of the present toll sheet to furnish a sufficient revenue to meet and discharge the liabilities which the Constitution imposes upon the canals, invests the subject, at this time, with more than ordinary importance. The people, at the last general election, by an overwhelming majority in the rural districts, rejected the proposition submitted to them by the Legislature of 1869, to exempt canals from the payment of the debt contracted for their construction and enlargement, and refused to confer discretionary power upon the Canal Board to reduce canal tolls below rates that would yield a revenue sufficient for this purpose. By the emphatic vote of the people, the Auditor is to understand that the canal debt shall not be "bridged," or transferred to the shoulders of the tax-payers; but that it must be paid from the revenues of the canals, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. May we not hence infer the vote to also considered as an unmistakable indication that the people of the State have demonstrated that the canals cannot be made to pay their debt and become self-sustaining, the people will be disposed to sell or abandon them! As early as 1837, at the very commencement of the canal system, the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals were pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the debt then being incurred for the construction of those canals. This guarantee was incorporated in the Constitution of 1821. That instrument declared that "the rates of toll to be imposed and collected, should not be less than those set forth in the Canal Commissioners' report to the Legislature on the 12th of March, 1821. And that the rates therein established shall not be reduced, nor the revenues diverted, at any time before the full and complete payment of the principal and interest of the money borrowed, or to be borrowed, for the construction of the navigable communication between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic Ocean." In the Constitution of 1846 the people recognized the pre-existing validity of these pledges, and made ample provision for their fulfillment. The order and manner in which the revenues shall be "set apart and applied to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the canal debt, as the same shall become due," are therein specifically defined. It was subsequently ascertained that this whole plan for paying the debt, which had been so judiciously prepared and unanimously adopted, could be defeated by the action of the Canal Board. Measures were immediately taken to supply this omission in the law. The Canal Board from reducing the tolls below rates that would yield revenues sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Constitution. For this purpose an amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Legislature of 1869, approved by that of 1869, and finally ratified by the people, which deprived the Canal Board of the power to reduce the rates of toll on property transported on the canals below those of 1862, except with the concurrence of the Legislature. The object of this amendment cannot be doubted. The State thereby not only reaffirmed

ponsory in its character, but the result of steady growth and development. This assertion is satisfied by the following statement, which shows the tonnage movement for a period of ten years, by railroads and canals, commencing with 1860:

	Railroad tonnage.	Canal tonnage.
1860	3,167,727	4,000,000
1861	2,767,776	4,507,000
1862	3,019,395	3,956,700
1863	3,201,703	3,927,000
1864	3,727,948	4,256,000
1865	4,244,000	4,776,000
1866	4,844,000	4,776,000
1867	5,150,000	4,000,000
1868	6,754,000	4,000,000
1869	8,594,000	3,858,000

It is noticed of ten years we see that the tonnage of the Erie and Central Railways has increased 30s, and the canal tonnage twenty-six per cent. What becomes of the assertion that trade is now being diverted from us, or that diversion is imminent in the future, when it is confronted by such an array of facts?

It is contended by some that our canals are ceasing to be a route for the movement of agricultural products, and are only employed in moving less valuable descriptions of freight. Suppose this were true, what matters it to the necessity of our State, so long as our canal tolls are relieved of this traffic and left to cause the same, with all their immense equipments, to compete mainly for the movement of agricultural products? Do we not fail to comprehend our real advantage if we look upon this feature as a cause for complaint?

It is quite as important to the welfare of our State that the lower descriptions of freight should be moved by some process, and what is more natural than that the most bulky and least expensive article should take the slowest method of transit? The tonnage of the canals for the year 1869 nearly equaled that of the previous year, while the tonnage of the two roads for the same year is without a parallel. What foundation is there upon which to base an assertion that the trade of New-York is being diverted? Our canals are stocked with boats and sufficient to do all the business that, under ordinary circumstances, there is reason to expect will admit, and the natural result follows that they cannot all be profitably employed. The business is overdone; and when this is the case, whether it be carrying or merchandising, it must be unprofitable. The owners of these boats do not recognize the general principles which govern all business, but erroneously attribute their misfortunes to diversion. They appeal to us to do something that will increase the volume of canal traffic, and without considering the practicability of the method, demand a reduction in tolls.

What, then, is to be the future of our canals? They will continue to be the means for moving the surplus freight, except the State by some legislative short-sighted action, from the present exposition of the route. This is all they have done since the railways were equipped for the transportation of freight. This surplus freight, which the canals obtain, is neither increased nor diminished by the operation or tolls, but is controlled entirely by the supply and demand. Nothing is more certain than the truth of this proposition. Before the advent of railroads, Western products, destined to Eastern markets, sought the lake ports by such conveyance as offered; then through the Buffalo to the termini of the canals, at Buffalo and Oswego. There were no other outlets. Cut off the railway connections of Western with Eastern roads, and the entire volume of Western produce seeking Eastern markets would again tend to our canals. This trade is now wholly intercepted, and our canals stand in precisely the same position to-day that they stood in as would the Central and Erie Railways, if they were without lake or other Western connections. Our railroads, starting from the City of New-York, connect at the lake ports of Buffalo and Dunkirk, either with steamers under their own control, or with other railways which possess every portion of the grain producing sections of the West, thus intercepting all traffic almost at the places of production. What is the result? Regardless of the rates established by the water route, the railroads, being enabled to run their trains with reasonably full loads, succeed in securing the business at a rate even below cost, than to draw their cars empty; secure what freight they need in advance of all other carriers. The surplus is then pushed forward to the lake ports. Here (as the lake portal the railway steamers, comprising nearly the entire steam marine of the lakes, meeting direct rail connection, receive their grains, regardless of rates, secure their cargoes which are to be transported by rail from Buffalo and Dunkirk, and the surplus is then sent forward to Buffalo and Oswego by vessels not in the interest of the railways. Even after the property has reached Buffalo, and has actually been placed in store, the railroads, regardless of rates, take what they need to keep their selling stock employed; the canal secures the surplus only, and it is the surplus, after the traffic demands have been intercepted, that it can obtain. The truth of this proposition, that the canals only obtain the surplus, has been more positively confirmed during the past season than on any former year within my knowledge. All doubt on this point heretofore so generally entertained, should be dispelled. With tolls reduced to so low a rate that any further reduction which could be made would be too immaterial to make a diversion, if by that means it were practicable, we have made no gains in agricultural products over the previous year, and forwarders and others will tell us that the experience of the present season has not differed from that of previous years.

It will be seen from this review of the trade of our State, and the processes by which it is controlled and intercepted by the railways before it reaches the termini of the canals, that the diversion from the State, but that the traffic is steadily increased. That of the canals have failed to obtain as large a percentage of the increase as their more fortunate rivals, the railroads, the fault cannot justly be attributed to that policy which requires the imposition of tolls only sufficient to collect, in three or four weeks, but in the midst and unequal strife of the roads against the interests of the State. That our canals are worth all they cost, if for no other purpose than to insure reasonable prices for transportation, whether the traffic is moved by our canals or by the railroads, the benefits thus conferred not being limited to the points which seek our own markets, but actually extended to those moved by parallel lines to the sea-board markets of other States. That our canals, with our railroads, which are constantly added to their facilities, are equal to any business that may reasonably be anticipated or desired for years to come. With all the advantages which we possess, it would be the height of folly and senility to allow ourselves to be so deluded by the cry of diversion, as to influence us longer to consider the question how we will make our canals the source of an express tax on the property-holders of the State.

CONCLUSION.

The Auditor cannot, in justice to his own sense of duty, conclude his third annual report without respectfully and earnestly urging upon the Legislature the importance of promptly arresting the further progress of a policy which has, within a few months, nearly destroyed the entire earnings of the canals. The injurious effects of the present mistaken policy should be corrected at the earliest day possible. Why should the interests of the State be made subservient to the interests of private parties, and legislation so necessary for the proper management of the canals, delayed until the last days of the session? In remembering the reforms necessary to protect the State in its tolls and revenues, the clamor that "the canals have abolished their mission;" or that "their legitimate commerce has been diverted to other channels," should not be allowed to influence legislation; nor should you suffer the results of the last season and your own convictions of duty in regard thereto, to be overborne by the specious devices or misrepresentation of those whose interests are not in consonance with the interests of the State. The people, by their steady, persistent and consumed efforts in that direction, the commerce of the canals has steadily and constantly increased for the last ten years. No more convincing proof of the wisdom and success of the policy of our State to the commerce of the country can be required than the increasing tonnage of the canals annually passing through them. Therefore, in order that they may fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, it is only necessary for the Legislature to establish and maintain a wise and comprehensive system of tolls and repairs. For this purpose the toll-sheet must be revised and adjusted to the traffic of the canals and the cost of their repairs, that it may yield a surplus sufficient to pay the debt and, at the same time, the State to pay the debt and, at the same time, the surplus must be sufficient to secure the unobstructed navigation of the canals without absorbing their entire gross revenues. These indispensable conditions cannot be accomplished under the present system. Adequate rates of toll must be imposed, and of a more economical system of repairs restored. More power must be given to the Canal Commissioners and less to their subordinates. Greater control must be placed upon disbursing officers and subordinates, deprived of all control every the treasury. All laws involving the presentation of claims for canal damages should be repealed, and no award should be made in excess of damages actually occasioned by the State. No money should be expended for new works or extraordinary repairs that can be deferred until the canal debt shall have been paid, and such work can be done from canal revenues. Liberal encouragement should be given to mechanics and others for the introduction of an improved system of towage, and a plan to remedy the present cumbersome mode of operating the lock gates.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. BELL, Auditor.

Alleged Incendiary Fire.

Soon after 2 o'clock A.M., yesterday, a fire was discovered in the jewelry store of CHARLES ROSENFIELD, on the first floor of No. 168 Third-avenue. It was soon extinguished, but not until the upper part of the building, occupied by a number of families, was filled with smoke, causing distress among the occupants. All were, however, got out safely. ROSENFIELD'S stock was damaged $600; insured for $4,500 by the Phenix and Commercial Companies. The adjoining store, of HENRY BLACKWELL, dealer in sewing-machines, was damaged $300. Insured. EDWARD GRAY'S oyster saloon, in the basement, was damaged $200. ROSENFIELD and family were observed to leave the house early in the evening, carrying a large basket. They had not returned when the fire was discovered. Believing that the fire was of incendiary origin, Capt. BARFIELD caused the arrest of ROSENFIELD. Yesterday he was taken before Fire Marshal MCPHERSON, and after an examination discharged from custody. The matter will be further investigated.

JUDGE BARNARD AND ERIE.

The Ramsey-Erie War—Extraordinary Ruling—Another Appeal Before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The case of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, respondent, vs. The Erie Railway Company, JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, appellants, came before the General Term of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, yesterday, Judges INGRAHAM, CARDOZO and BARNARD on the Bench. This is an appeal on behalf of the Erie interest from an order granted by Judge BARNARD and setting aside a default taken against the plaintiff in October last, and ordering the cause to stand over, &c., to fix the amount of the extra allowance to the counsel for the Company.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, in behalf of the Company, argued at some length the following points, among others:

First—The motion was premature. The order to dismiss the complaint was not entered, and could not be entered. It depended on an appeal on behalf of the Erie interest from an order granted by Judge BARNARD, and setting aside a default taken against the plaintiff in October last, and ordering the cause to stand over, &c., to fix the amount of the extra allowance to the counsel for the Company.

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Second—The motion was unnecessary. The direction to dismiss was only upon the condition that the plaintiff did not stay to try the case. He was at liberty to try it if he chose.

Third—The motion was incorrect. The matter was still *sub judice*. While a matter is still depending before one Judge, it is entirely irregular to bring it before another Judge. A party has no right thus to speculate upon the opinions of the Judge, and endeavor to carry it against another. Mr. FIELD, during his argument, said the appeal was evidently an attempt by a Judge at Chambers to interfere with the work, if not with the reputation, of a Judge sitting at Special Term.

Mr. PECKHAM appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. RAMSEY. He stated the case in all its various stages at some length. Among other things, he said that the action was commenced on the 23d of November, 1869; that on the 24th or 25th of November an action was commenced in the name of the Erie Railway Company against RAMSEY and others, and an injunction order issued and served upon defendant RAMSEY, enjoining him from taking any further proceedings in this action, and thereupon, on motion by counsel, it was ordered that such injunction should be had in the action. That after the service of the injunction, Mr. RAMSEY being advised that it was void, and that he could disobey it, a motion was made in this action, during the making of which Mr. RAMSEY was present, and immediately after it, he (Mr. PECKHAM) served with papers to show cause why he should not be punished for a contempt in thus proceeding further in this action. That Mr. RAMSEY appeared by counsel, and showed cause why he should not be punished, but the Court decided it insufficient. Adjournment had then taken place, and ordered reference to ascertain damages, and the reference having made his report, Mr. RAMSEY was fined $5,625 for his alleged violation of the injunction order in the other action, by proceeding further in this. From that time Mr. RAMSEY took no step whatever in the matter. Motions were made against him, which he opposed, and appealed from orders granted thereon. Among such motions was one to change the place of trial herein from Delaware to New-York, which was granted by default; a motion made to set aside the order taken by default, at New-York, which was denied, and appealed from to the New-York General Term, which has not decided it on the 25th of October. The case was of that importance, and the issues involved in it so extended, that plaintiff swore he could not prepare it for trial in less time than one month, devoting all his time to it. That he had not made a motion for discovery, because of the injunction, which he was ready to raise, and his counsel that it was material to have such motion made and discovery had before the trial of the action. That he had made no motion for the settlement of issues, because of the injunction, and he claimed the right to make such motion for ten days after issue, unobstructed by the injunction. While the plaintiff was thus under injunction, the defendants proceeded and noticed the cause for trial at the last October Special Term. On the first or second day of the term, the plaintiff had a motion made to put the case over, but the Court reserved it until Oct. 26. On the 25th October, the plaintiff had a motion made to put the case over, which was over, when defendants' counsel herein, and plaintiff's counsel in the other case, Mr. FIELD, of his own motion, had an order entered, assuming to modify the injunction in the other case, so as to allow this plaintiff to prepare for trial. Then the Court ordered this cause to be set down for trial, Oct. 26. On the 26th October, plaintiff appeared and read another affidavit, setting forth that he was not ready for trial; that issue was not ready, and that such inability was caused by the operation of the injunction, and that the accused dissolution of it, or modification thereof, three week-days before the time for trial, amounted to mockery, and plaintiff demanded a right that the cause should go over the term, and that, if it were to be tried at this term, he would be deprived of several legal and absolute rights which he named in his affidavit. All these facts appeared to the Judge who was heading the Special Term, and he decided that no cause was shown for the plaintiff's not being ready for the cause

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st. corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gassier.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rogers, Miss Venmans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Troy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Lollingford, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, Junction of 4th-av. and 34th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL (orphans of soldiers and sailors).

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Five copies, one year.....11
Ten copies, one year.....20
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a copy of the steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy of club, and a copy of the steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....26
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a copy of the steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....8
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additional copies may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.
☞ The Counting-Room of the TIMES is open to receive advertisements for insertion in the TIMES until 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisements may also be received at No. 14 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 41 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., until 6 o'clock P. M. Advertisements received at these branches are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DERBY, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.
☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A manifesto was given by the Prussians in the Palace of Versailles on the 1st inst., to the officers of the German Army. The King made a short address, ascribing to the heroism of the troops the great events which preceded the celebration of the day in such a place; the goal was still unattained; important tasks were to be accomplished before a lasting peace could be achieved, and a peace which would involve a continuation of the duties which brought them there, would be censurable. Advices from Paris to the 30th ult., represent that the people unite in urging Gen. TROCHU to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can be spared for the service, the weather having become more moderate, and the artillery being so powerful and well manned, that the enemy can make slight impression on the fortifications. Gen. VON MOLTKE, after the battle at Pont Noyelles, sent a message to TROCHU that the Army of the North had been annihilated, but TROCHU paid no attention to the story. The French success which led to the evacuation of Gray, in the east, by the Germans is confirmed. The reported withdrawal of the German Army of the Loire to Gien, to the eastward of Orleans, thirty or forty miles, seems to be confirmed. Part of Gen. CHANZY's army is on a strong position near Vendôme, according to Bordeaux telegrams, which also claimed that all the engagements on the Loire for a week have been favorable to the French. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken by them at Lacharre. In crossing the Cotre on the ice recently, 200 Prussians were drowned. The British demand on Prussia regarding the sinking of the colliers in the Seine, is said to be in a fair way to adjustment.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The programme of the Tories in the British Parliament for the coming session includes support of large additional appropriations for the army and navy. The administration of the Marquis of HARTINGTON as Chief-Secretary is expected to be popular, as he is known to be a friend to mixed education.....The balance of the Spanish loan is taken by the Bank of France on the terms first agreed on.....The funeral of Marshal PRIM, in Madrid was abandoned by multitudes, so says a London dispatch.....The new Cabinet of the Netherlands is announced in a dispatch from The Hague.....The cable from Malta to Alexandria, in Egypt, which cost the British Government $1,500,000, has just been sold to a company for $125,000. The Adelite and Tripoli cable has suddenly ceased to work.....The steamer *Robert N. Lowe* has returned to St. John's, N. F., to rescue, to enable her to continue the search for the disabled Newfoundland cables.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was called to order yesterday at 11 A. M., and a short address was made by the Lieutenant-Governor. The roll was then called, and a majority responded. On motion of Mr. TWEED, it was resolved, the Assembly concurring, that the adjournment on Thursday be until the following Wednesday. After a recess of half an hour several bills were introduced, among them one to annex the towns of Yonkers, West Chester, New-Rochelle, Pelham, West Chester, West Farms and Morrisania to New-York. Notices were given of bills to repeal the New-York Registry act and to authorize New-York to acquire property in Putnam and Westchester Counties for the better supply of water to the City. The Governor's Message was received and read, and the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the last House, and the Secretary of State administered the oath to the members. A protest against the swearing in of Mr. CAREY, of New-York, was submitted on behalf of Mr. TWOMBLY. The Clerk decided that the presentation of the protest at that time was out of order, and Mr. CAREY was sworn. Mr. HITCHMAN was then chosen Speaker, and, on taking the Chair, made a few remarks. The other offices were filled by the other candidates of the Democratic caucus. The Governor's Message was read, and with the reports of the Controller and Auditor were ordered to be printed. [A synopsis of the report of the Controller was printed in the TIMES yesterday morning, and the Message and the Auditor's report appear in our columns to-day.] A Bill was introduced to amend the Militia law. A petition from Mr. TWOMBLY, the contestant for the seat occupied by Mr. CAREY, from the Seventh New-York District, was submitted by Mr. GLEASON, who moved for a committee of five on the petition. The motion was lost, and the petition went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The afternoon session was devoted to selecting seats, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Judge O. A. COCHRANE has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has purchased a home near Cartersville, Ga.

The steam-boat *Travis Wright* was destroyed by fire yesterday, at New-Orleans; loss, $6,000. The Magnolia (Miss.) Seminary has also been burned; loss, $7,000.

NELLIE DEISDARN, aged eighteen, while boarding in the house of Mrs. M. P. SANBORN, in Charlestown, Mass., was recently married to her landlady's son, whom she had accused of seduction. NELLIE is now charged with poisoning her husband, her mother-in-law and herself. All three narrowly escaped death.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the stock house of the Waterman Iron Company's furnaces at Sharon, Penn., was destroyed by fire, together with several coal cars and other property. The loss is between $80,000 and $90,000. Fully insured.

About $5,000,000 in gold were shipped, from Colorado, during the year 1870.

The public debt of the country was decreased $8,340,700 90 during the month of December.

Gen. PLEASONTON took the oath of office, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday.

Christ Church, St. Louis, Mo., was badly damaged by fire on New-Year's Day.

Mrs. BYRON, an actress at the German Theatre in Albany, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, on Monday night, that she is not expected to live.

The Legislatures of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Delaware met yesterday.

An accident happened yesterday on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, on a bridge a few miles below Memphis. Five persons are supposed to have been killed and several were injured.

A reception was given to Archbishop KENRICK, at St. Louis, yesterday, in celebration of his return from Rome and the Ecumenical Council.

ALFRED REDDINGS, a mathematical instrument maker, shot himself at San Francisco yesterday.

S. G. EARLY, formerly a receiving clerk of the Western Union Telegraph Company, committed suicide yesterday at Sacramento, Cal.

"Red Mike" was stabbed yesterday at San Francisco, Cal., by THOMAS CAREY.

A man named KENNEDY shot a Mr. GOEBERT at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st inst., for suspected intimacy with his wife.

A policeman named HINDS shot and severely wounded one JAMES MURRAY at Newton, Mass., yesterday.

The establishment of WESTERMANN & Co., at Sharon, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Gov. Hoffman's Message.

Gov. HOFFMAN'S reputation will not be improved by the Message which he sent to the Legislature yesterday. It is a weak and discreditable document, and will be accepted as evidence of his abject vassalage to the corrupt combination that rules the State. It concedes much space to trivial or irrelevant topics, suppresses or perverts facts concerning questions about which the tax-payers feel a lively curiosity, and makes no reference to matters that have awakened the deepest interest in the community. It is a Message of which a statesman would be ashamed, and of which a tool of Tammany would alone be content to proclaim himself the author.

Two-fifths of the Message are devoted to Federal affairs. The tariff, the financial policy of the National Treasury, and the recently-enacted Election law are topics to which Tammany's candidate for the Presidency directs his attention. His views are commonplace, and in regard to specie payments, positively silly. He declares that resumption may be effected by the Government within twelve months, and he declares that the banks have no responsibility in the matter—that they have no duties to perform in reference to a return to specie payments. The determination of Congress and the President to secure an honest election provokes him beyond measure. He cannot conceal his wrath against the means employed, and to be employed, to break down the infamous agencies on which his party have relied for success in this City.

What interest does Gov. HOFFMAN suppose the people of this State feel in his opinions respecting national politics? These might be appropriate in a Democratic convention, and they will be looked for when his masters of the Ring succeed in putting him on the track for the Presidency. In the meantime his duties are of a different character. Who wants to know what he thinks about the tariff, or the management of the Treasury? These subjects are out of place in a paper which is supposed to be devoted to the affairs of the State. The space he surrenders to them should have been occupied with an exposition of questions properly within the sphere of his office, and in reference to which the public eagerly desire information.

There is the Erie bill, for example. What does the Governor say about that? His friends plead that he signed it without being alive to its scope and operation. We have been unable to accept the excuse, because we know that for a full fortnight before signing it he was publicly apprised, day after day, of its effect upon the interests of the stockholders. Dropping this point, however, we have a right to ask what Gov. HOFFMAN thinks in regard to the measure with whose operation he is now familiar? He has seen it used as a cover for wholesale swindling, and for frauds which should have entailed upon their perpetrators familiarity with Sing Sing. He knows that it has made FISK, Jr., a power in the Democratic Party and in the State by means which have disgraced the State, and would be intolerable to any party not controlled by unprincipled intriguers like those of the Ring. Thoughtful Democrats have appealed to the Governor to throw FISK overboard, and to urge upon the Legislature the repeal of a statute which has licensed rascality, and given the rascals an indefinite term of power. On this whole subject how does the Governor deliver himself? He is absolutely silent. Not a word in regard to it comes from his pen. He neither rebukes the crimes which the Erie bill made easy and safe, nor the criminals who have availed themselves of it to plunder and ruin a great corporation. Despite the warning of decent Democrats, he undertakes to cary FISK upon his shoulders. And by his silence in the presence of the appeals that have been addressed to him, he lends his sanction a second time to the most infamous piece of legislation which disgraces the statute books of this or any other State.

There are other matters scarcely less notorious, which a Governor faithful to his oath of office could not pass unnoticed. The campaign lately conducted in this State brought to light a long series of iniquities. The Judiciary of this City has been proved to be tainted with corruption and dishonor, and Gov. HOFFMAN has himself been charged with using his opportunities to enlarge the power of the very Judges who are known to be identified with the Erie swindlers and the Tammany thieves. The new charter, which Gov. HOFFMAN sanctioned last Spring, has been divested of the false pretenses that were employed to secure its passage, and the machinery it provides has been turned to the vilest partisan uses. The Police force of the City has been converted into a partisan agency; and the Central Park, once the pride and glory of our citizens, has been made subject to influences which contaminate and degrade everybody and everything they come into contact with. The law requiring the City Controller to exhibit the affairs of his department has been defied; the Mayor, who has authority to exact from the Controller a report, neglects his duty; and meanwhile there are specific allegations to the effect that four or five millions of the tax-payers' money have been corruptly applied. The Legislature alone can bring the great wrong to a stand-still, and unravel the frauds and mysteries of the Controller's office, and the Governor cannot be unmindful of the authority he might exert in the premises. Other allegations indicate default as between the City and the State—the work of the gang who carry the City Government in their pockets. Then there is the general arraignment of the City officials and their masters, on account of the frauds they systematically perpetuate, the wrongdoing by which they acquire power, and the base purposes to which it is applied. The system under which the City is governed, and the men connected with its administration, are indicted at the bar of public opinion as inimical to republican freedom, and as a scandal to the age in which we live. Such are a few of the topics which an honest and efficient Governor would embrace in his Message. Not one of them is touched by Gov. HOFFMAN. He has much to say in reference to "the Oyer and Terminer," the Salt Springs, the revision of the statutes, and matters which, by comparison, are trifling. But the absorbing questions of the hour—the questions which at this moment agitate a great community to its centre, and furnish the starting-points of an agitation which must lead to reform or revolution—receive from the man who occupies the Governor's chair not the slightest attention.

Only one conclusion is possible. It is that Gov. HOFFMAN is the obedient creature of the shameful gang which constitutes the Tammany-Erie combination. He is at Albany to do their bidding. It is idle to talk of his antecedents, of his personal character or of the ambition he cherishes. He must be judged as he is—as the mere instrument of unscrupulous men; and all his hopes of political preferment rest upon the support they are willing to give him. The fact that he consented to be the candidate of the Erie Ring, with all its crimes, and of the Tammany Ring, with a record as black as circumstances can make it, was fatal to all his pretensions as a politician relying upon his merits. The Message we print this morning is the crowning evidence of his bondage, and of his utter unfitness for the position into which he has been thrust, by means as degrading to himself as to the State which is now paying the penalties of Democratic rule.

Why Journalists are So Much Respected.

It appears that we are all strangely in the dark about the leading events of the war between Prussia and France. To begin with, the battle of Wissembourg, early in the war, was won by the French—whereas most of us thought that the Prussians were victors. It is commonly supposed that MCMAHON failed to effect a junction with the forces under BAZAINE; but this is not the case—the two Generals combined their armies, and are still fighting with great success. Again, it is generally believed that BAZAINE was obliged to surrender at Metz; but this is merely another of our delusions—the General in question has won innumerable great battles, and to this hour Metz has not surrendered. To take still another instance, there is an impression abroad that Paris is now invested by the German armies. We cannot account for the prevalence of this idea, but the truth is that the Germans are now distant at least ten days' march from Paris, and the whole of TROCHU's army is posted outside the city. This version of the history of the war is furnished by the *World*, of this City, which has the reputation of being exceedingly well informed on all foreign subjects. We suppose there is no denying its statements. The *Tribune* yesterday gave a complete summary of the *World's* special history of the war, and people who collect remarkable specimens of journalistic enterprise had better get that summary, and learn to admire the "brilliancy" of the *World's* correspondents and editors. The treatment of war news by the *World* is one of the things of which journalists ought to be proud, and which help to explain how it is that journalism is as much respected by the public.

Another article, published by the *Tribune* yesterday, will also be interesting to journalists who take a sincere pride in their calling, and wish to see it universally respected. To begin with, the fact must be well known that notoriously bribed journals always bring charges of corruption against all papers which try to do their duty honestly. Hence the *World*, caught with its hands full of TWEED's money, invented a story about an unpaid bill for the enormous sum of thirteen thousand dollars, as accounting for the opposition of the TIMES to the Ring—and hence the satellite of the *Herald*, and a few other unprincipled sheets, have been instructed by the Ring to repeat this story ever since. The *Tribune* now expresses its belief that not less than $60,000 was paid by Tammany in one way or another to the *Herald* and the *Telegram* during last year alone. No one supposes that the proprietor of the *Herald* is aware of this turpitude on the part of his servants—still less that he touched a dollar of the money. But the nature of the support given to the Tammany Ring by the *Herald* ought to be sufficient to convince everybody that dirty work has been going on somewhere. The *Tribune* goes on to assert, upon the authority of a pamphlet just published, that WILLIAM M. TWEED secured the services of the *Sun* during the late canvass "by the payment of so much cash down, and the promise of monthly stipends." What answer will be made to this charge remains to be seen; but we cannot ignore the fact that a similar accusation brought against the *Sun*, in regard to a transaction with JAMES FISK, Jr., was published in the *Tribune* a week or so ago, and was not denied by the paper implicated. Instead of retuting the charge of taking a bribe for suppressing a certain article, as everybody must have hoped the *Sun* would do, it simply singled out and abused a gentleman connected with the *Tribune*. This was a clear case of allowing judgment to go against it by default.

The systematic corruption of the Press by the Tammany and Erie cliques will begin to excite proper attention whenever the public once more shows any disposition to regard corruption as a thing wrong in itself, and fatal to the best interests of society. Any journalist who now faithfully performs his duty is made a marked man by all the bribed hacks in the country, and any paper which refuses to take bribes is sure to be denounced as "corrupt" by the rascals who accept money from any hand which offers it. For example, the accusations made by the TIMES against TWEED and his gang have never been disproved, but the hirelings employed by TWEED have simply been instructed to trump up some insane charge concerning the motives of these attacks. There are possibly some who really believe that the *World* calls TWEED a swindler one day and an angel the next from sheer conviction, and that the TIMES would not abuse TWEED if somebody paid it thirteen thousand dollars. People who put any faith in the *World's* foreign dispatches must be fools enough for anything. Thus, the task of serving the public with fidelity is obstructed by the efforts of the very journals which have taken money to betray the public. If the exposures made by the *Tribune* yesterday could accomplish a wholesome change in public sentiment in regard to all journals bribed by the Tammany gang, and if those exposures further tended to purify the atmosphere of journalism generally, our contemporary would have accomplished a signal service. But we fear that the time is not yet ripe for reform, and that a great portion of the public think none the worse of a journal because it is proved to have taken bribes.

Mr. David Dudley Field and the Erie Litigation.

The report of the proceedings in the case of FISK, Jr., *vs.* the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which we published yesterday, is well worth studying by all who desire to understand the nature of the connection between Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and the Erie litigation. A motion was lately made in this case, at a term held by Judge BRADY, on the part of the defendants, to change the place of trial from the County of New-York to the County of Albany. This motion was granted by the Judge, "unless," as he said, "the plaintiff prefers it shall be to the adjoining County of Rensselaer." This was, of course, a decision in the defendant's favor; and it is the universal custom of the winning party in such suits to prepare to take charge of the entry of the order expressing the decision of the Court. The beaten party has no business to meddle or interfere with it. But in this case, under the direction of FISK's senior counsel, and contrary to custom and right, FISK's counsel at once entered an imperfect order, and then immediately served notice of appeal from the imperfect order thus entered by himself.

Judge BRADY, however, blocked this petty scheme of the distinguished counselor, by requiring him to show cause, on the 20th day of December last, before him, (the Judge was then holding a special term of the Court,) why this imperfect order should not be made perfect, and state fully what the Court had decided, and what had been done in the premises under the decision. On this occasion the counsel for the respective parties appeared, and what should be embraced and contained in the order to be settled was fully discussed.

The defendant's counsel insisted that the order should be settled in these words: "The Court having announced its decision that the place of trial be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel shall elect that it be changed to the County of Rensselaer; and, the plaintiff's counsel having thereupon elected that the change shall be to the County of Rensselaer; hereupon it is ordered that the place of trial in this action be and the same hereby is changed from the County of New-York to the County of Rensselaer," and presented the same for settlement and adoption.

Mr. FIELD strenuously opposed this form of an order, and, in his argument, gave the Judge his idea of the difference between the meaning and significance of the two words, "elect" and "prefer," and fully presented his objections to the proposed order.

Judge BRADY, after hearing all the parties for and against the adoption of the form of the order thus submitted, said, in substance, that the proposed order was in accordance with his decision, and he should adopt it, and, after signing the same, remarked: "I have now settled the order in the case of 'FISK *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company,' and then proceeded with the other business of his Court. Mr. FISK's senior counsel immediately withdrew from Judge BRADY's Court, stepped across the hall of the Court-house into the Supreme Court Chambers, where Judge BARNARD was holding Court, and procured, or caused to be procured, within thirty minutes after his withdrawal from Judge BRADY's Court, one of the most extraordinary *ex-parte* orders, and by a long way the most disgraceful one, he has ever obtained in the interest of his client, FISK,—and this upon an affidavit so brief that we give it in full, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others.

City and County of New-York: WM. A. SCHAMP, being sworn, says:

1. I am a counselor-at-law and a clerk in the office of the plaintiff's attorney.

2. I was present this day at the settlement of the order changing the place of trial herein, and heard all that passed. The plaintiff's counsel expressly declined to elect to take the County of Rensselaer, or any other county other than New-York, and consented to no agreement on that subject in the order, except a bare expression of preference for Rensselaer over Albany County. W. A. SCHAMP.

Sworn before me Dec. 20, 1870.
RICHARD C. BRAMHIL, Notary Public, New-York.

On this affidavit, we say, Mr. FIELD obtained from Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD an *ex-parte* order, requiring the defendants to "show cause, at a special term of the Court to be held at the Court-house in New-York City on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M., why *the order herein entered this day should not be corrected so as to conform to the facts stated in the said affidavit.*" Let it be observed that this was an order to render the order made by Judge BRADY *corrected* "so as to *conform* to the *facts* stated in the said *affidavit*" of WM. A. SCHAMP. A more unjust decision was never made. In a word—it was an order that a Judge who did not hear or decide a motion, who was, in fact, wholly ignorant of what was or was not decided, after argument of a motion before another Judge, should correct the order and decision of the Judge who *did* hear and decide the motion.

If such an order could be sustained, what a commentary it would be upon judicial proceedings; and now, that it has been decided by Judge LEARNED that it cannot be sustained, what a commentary it is upon DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who condescends to carry on proceedings of this kind for the benefit of JAMES FISK, Jr. Judge LEARNED characterizes this proceeding of FISK's lawyer "as preposterous," and adds: "The evils of such a practice as is here attempted are too plain to need comment." It is precisely because such practices do need comment that we call the attention of the public to them; and until those guilty of "such practices" are made to feel the full penalty of public scorn, "the evils" growing out of them will continue to affect the community.

"Let Him Go."

As if the corruption of Judges, the stupidity of juries, and the apathy of the Police were not sufficiently powerful agents in cultivating the lawlessness which virtually rules New-York City today, additional encouragement is given to it by the supineness or timidity of its victims. Hardly a day passes that some criminal, arraigned for one of the minor offenses against person or property, does not have to be discharged from failure of the complainant to appear and prosecute. Repeatedly, also, it happens that the victim of some atrocious assault or highway robbery will refuse to give the name or any description of his assailant, even when known to him. Among what, for want of any more distinctive term, we may call the rougher class of our population, this is almost the rule, partly from a certain false notion of honor, and partly from a sentiment of revolt against authority, and consequent sympathy with the law-breaker. So, to use a parallel illustration, even in so horrible crime as that of DUNHAM, the Elizabeth parricide, his family forget the murdered mother in their anxiety to screen the assassin son. An instance more in point is that of the young man who was stabbed on Monday evening in a dance-house in Spring-street, and who expressly declined giving any clue to the perpetrator of the deed.

In many cases, of course, this reticence results from fear of after danger, or from desire on the part of the injured person to avoid exposure of disreputable circumstances connected with the crime. But, whatever may be the motive, such concealment is radically wrong, and ought to be discountenanced, or, if all other means fail, punished as detrimental to the public safety. If the knights of the pistol and slung-shot confined their gentle attentions to that class of people who behave that silence, under such provocation, is golden, there might be less reason for complaint. But unfortunately these ruffians are emboldened by impunity to more flagitious acts. What complainants in such cases seem to forget is, that besides the injury to themselves there is also an even graver injury to the State, and that every citizen owes it, as a public duty, to bring wrong-doers to justice. Refusal to perform this duty, however it may be regarded technically, is nothing more nor less than compounding felony, and should be so treated and punished. It is not strange, perhaps, that this sort of collusion with crime is so rife, when powerful banks and wealthy merchants set the example by treating with the thieves for the return of stolen property, becoming virtually receivers of stolen goods. But the evil is attaining such a magnitude that it may soon be necessary to take stern measures to suppress it. If, as more primitive wisdom once exacted, the recusant complainant were made to take the place of the villain whom he thus rescues from justice, and to suffer the penalty that should have been his, we might soon notice a gratifying improvement in the number of criminals brought to trial, and a corresponding decrease of crime.

Crime in Vermont.

House-breaking was once cultivated as a fine art, and even now, in spite of modern policemen, CHUBB locks, burglar-alarms, and other precautions, we hear of edroit professional strokes that would make the forearms of the operators in any honest branch of business. In this country, where any one can make a living who will work, such exploits are more rare. When they occur, cracksmen from beyond the sea are apt to be the heroes of them, and the scene selected is almost invariably one of our great cities. There is, however, no rule without an exception, and of late a signal one has been presented in Vermont.

Ever since 1807, a gang of depredators has been operating with marvelous success and impunity along the border of Vermont and New-Hampshire. They have robbed jewelers, gunsmiths, clothing, boot and shoe and grocery stores, stables and hotels, as well as private dwellings. They have amassed plunder estimated at tens of thousands of dollars. They have been suspected, but never caught; and so with the swelling proceeds of their rascality they have gone clothed, so to speak, in purple and fine linen, and have fared sumptuously every day. All these joys have been made possible through the skill and audacity of a young brigand named HAMBLIN, who is described as being under twenty years of age. His whole gang, indeed, is said to be of tender years, and to have obeyed him in every movement as faithfully as the men in green served Robin Hood, or the familiars of the road bowed to the mandates of Claude Duval. During four years this modern Jack Sheppard has organized more than fifty robberies, in every one of which—such was his ingenuity—both principal and assistants got off scot free.

The end of this prosperous career has, however, come at last, and HAMBLIN is doomed to find, like so many others, that the way of the transgressor, if "a primrose path of dalliance" for a time, is sure to be hard and flinty in the end. We are not informed who has been the Jonathan Wild of this *denouement*, but it is certain that the young robber chief is in custody with most of his adherents. They are said to be, we are sorry to say, for the most part, sons of substantial farmers. The fate of these youthful marauders will be a dismal one indeed, for although the gallows for offenses like theirs is a thing of the past, the social degradation which will be associated with their detection and punishment will be hardly more enviable.

MINOR TOPICS.

Any one who desires to understand the effect of Democratic management upon actual traffic cannot do better than read attentively the Auditor's report, published in our impression this day. We shall discuss this remarkable document with the fullness it deserves another day—in the meanwhile we hope our readers will study it for themselves. There are facts in it which ought to be read in their official form, and we do not desire anybody to receive a version of them at second hand. What we have to thank the Democrats for in this department of our commerce will be very clear to those who will take the pains to read the Auditor's report, with a simple desire to find out the truth.

King WILLIAM in the Palace of LOUIS XIV., will certainly form a favorite subject with the historical painters of the future; and no better motto could be appended to such a tableau than the concluding words of his yesterday's address to the German officers assembled there: "It would be censurable to make any peace which involves the continuation of the duties which have brought you here." This is "the peaceful result of all the glories," so far as France is concerned—to have a conqueror insulting on his rights of conquest, in the palace of her president King. The mantle of the "great monarch" has fallen upon the Emperor-elect of Germany, only to make him the avenger of spoliations that helped to rear the palace from which he issued his proclamation. Let it be hoped, for the sake of Germany and of the world, that the compulsory restitution may not foster the same spirit as did the original robbery.

We have shown elsewhere that Gov. HOFFMAN has contrived to produce his annual Message without a single allusion to any of the subjects upon which he and his party have been arraigned. If P. "Brains" SWEENY himself had drawn up the document, it could scarcely have been more adroitly managed. Gov. HOFFMAN had to face a number of questions which inevitably involve him and his party in great disgrace, and he deals with them by evading them altogether. He does not even put forward the plea urged by some of his friends, that if the Tweedites are corrupt, Republicans are equally corrupt. Perhaps he has the sense to see—what his supporters do not—that this excuse is false in itself, and dishonorable to any one who uses it. The Governor's Message is enough to excite the envy of a petitfogging lawyer, but otherwise it is totally devoid of value.

Gen. TROCHU has clearly and conclusively expounded his theory of what constitutes the true efficiency of an army. He says, as is well known, especial prominence to what he describes as the moral force of the military organization. No better comment on how much personal influence counts in controling large bodies of men, can be found than in the power wielded by the Governor of Paris over the impulsive populace he has for some months so successfully ruled. The demand referred to in to-day's telegrams "to make a sortie with enormous force," will probably be met with the same grim resolve as many that have preceded it. As the London *Spectator* lately remarked, the spectacle of the sombre, unyielding determination of Gen. TROCHU to adhere to his own plans, and calmly to confide in their success, is the hopefullest feature in all the dark outlook for Paris.

The "festive season" is nearly over, but the effects of it seem likely to linger for some time yet. It is usually at this time of the year that the largest number of crimes are committed, and already our local columns bear witness to the fact that the "law of averages" will tell its usual tale. Several women have been killed by their husbands, and numbers of people struck down in brawls. Drink is at the bottom of all the mischief, and any one who is anxious about the streets now, especially at night, will be tempted to wish that Mahomet Pasha could have his own way with the grog-shops. There appears to be thousands of people who make it a practice to spend a month or two in getting drunk at this time of the year, and a really good New Year's Day has not yet been experienced. We may be very glad, however, that whilst business and industrial activity are the synonyms of "political excitement" in these City, the [illegible] of [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

immediate movement, with its tears and its blood, its mad thirst for glory, and its awful expiation, the play has an attractiveness which will be proved, we make sure, by a protracted tenure of the boards.

The new play will not, however, make us forget that it is in sketching English society of the latest modern types that ROBERTSON has been most happy. He has been prosperous, like Punch, through his specialties, which have mingled with sportive dexterity bright episodes of beauty and fun. Lovely girls and piquant sobriquets, talk a trifle "fast" at times, but always clever and often sensible; "heavy swells," over-full of the selfish wisdom of the world; good for nothing people whom we love for their weaknesses, not for their strength, characters whose discourse is sprinkled all over with sprightly allusions to the living topics of Society; all these, touched with much richness of color, and truth of drawing, and nicety of finish, with considerable acquired skill and not a little massive genius, form the contents of the magazine on which ROBERTSON has drawn to prove himself the master of modern comedy. And we may say of him that if not a CONGREVE or a SHERIDAN, his light burns with a brilliant lustre, and such as it is that it certainly pales before that of no contemporary.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of Italian opera performances at the Fourteenth-street Theatre will be commenced by a representation of "Il Trovatore," this evening. Mlle. CRIMMI'S debut here on the lyric stage will be effected in this work. Signori LEFRANC and REYNA and Mme. GAZZANIGA will be heard also.

GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. LICHTMAY and the capable artists who for some weeks have attracted exceedingly large audiences to the Stadt Theatre, in this City, and their performances of German operas in that house with the present week. The company goes hence to the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. Mr. MAX MARETZEK assuming the management, and thus insuring our neighbors a season of continued interest. The repertory of the troupe is large, and the demands upon it have always had for response most satisfying representations.

CONCERT AT ZION CHURCH.

The second of a series of organ concerts now occurring at Zion Church will be given this evening. The artists are Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Ella Mayer, Mr. Q. Fritch, Mr. A. H. Beckett, Mr. J. Pierson and Mr. S. P. Warren. Mr. G. F. BRISTOW will conduct.

CONCERT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

A concert in aid of the funds of the Church of the Holy Savior will be given at Association Hall to-morrow evening, under the direction of Signor ANTONIO L. MORA. The programme will be interpreted by Mme. Gazzaniga, Signor Lefranc, Miss Graziella Ridgway, Signor Centemeri, Mlle. Fernandis Tedesco and Mr. S. B. Mills.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

Miss ALMA KRAUSE, lately a member of the German opera troupe at the Stadt Theatre, is to benefit by a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday evening next. She will be assisted by Misses DUNCAN and ROSENBURG; by Messrs. CANDIDUS and REMMERTZ, and by the Teutonia Mannerchor.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The first concert of the Church Music Association, now in the second season of its existence, will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme, intersected as a public rehearsal, which was very largely attended, yesterday, consists of the overture to "Lurline," of HAYDN'S "Third Mass," and of the music of "Freedom." It should be remembered that the concert will begin at precisely 8 o'clock.

CONCERT AT LYRIC HALL.

Mr. JOSEPH FRANCIS WALSH, who is said to be one of the most proficient performers on the violin in this country, will give a concert at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, on Thursday evening. He will be assisted by several well-known artists, among whom are EMMA CELIA TERRY, Signor F. PILIPPI, Miss C. N. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. HENRY E. BROWNE.

A Great Charity Hall—The Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.

A great charity ball, in behalf of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, will take place on the 16th of this month. That it will be a success, no one can doubt who reads the list of officers. Such ladies as Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Tunnes Brooks, Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Blodget, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Col. Raymond are sure to give éclat to anything they undertake; but beyond these are a committee of gentlemen, and a list of two or three hundred managers, in which every name carries a promise of success.

Some time last Winter a law passed our Legislature giving $160,000 toward the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, which is, we understand, to be located somewhere in Orange County. Before this money can be paid it, a like sum must be raised by private charity; and it is to raise a portion of the amount that this charity ball will be given on the 16th. Dr. GEORGE F. FOOT, medical superintendent and general agent, has already collected, by his own efforts about $10,000, and we have no doubt that the ball will largely increase this sum, for the ladies above named are working diligently to render it a brilliant affair, and have already sold a large portion of the tickets, while the tickets are selling rapidly. We learn that the first design of the ball was suggested by Mrs. RALPH MEAD, who refused all other proposals for the arduous post of Secretary, thus undertaking more work and more responsibility than seemed possible for one person to perform. But when a woman's heart is in an object she rejects all idea of fatigue, and Mrs. MEAD has been indefatigable in her exertions in behalf of this good cause, while she has been so ably aspatay the other ladies that there is no longer a doubt of a brilliant success.

The insane asylums of this State are sadly overcrowded, and thus rendered inefficient. Our own City Asylum at Blackwell's Island, though under the charge of Commissioners who leave no duty half performed, and give more than personal attention to the unhappy lunatics, is so crowded with the insane that large numbers are sent from sheer necessity to the Work-house, and though the Commissioners have strained all their energies to hasten the building of a new wing to the asylum, this class of disease increases on them so fast that they will not have sufficient room when that is done. It is a matter of necessity, then, that a new asylum should be built somewhere that will save us from a state of things that in the county poor-houses of the interior absolutely shames humanity.

Decision in the Erie vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Cases.

In the cases of the Erie Railway Company vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company an opinion was yesterday filed by Chief-Justice BRADLEY, of New-Jersey, acting as Chancellor. It is held: First—That the Erie by acquiescing in the building of the Bonnem branch, lost their right to complain. Second—Upon the ground that the Bergen tunnel is a public highway, without regard to other considerations, the Morris and Essex Company has a right to make a connection between their broad gauge track and the Erie Railway, so as to pass their trains through the tunnel. Whether such trains are to be run by the payment of toll is not now decided. Third—That the Erie Company has precedence for all their time-table trains, and that the Morris and Essex must submit to their regulations. Fourth—The application of the Morris and Essex for a receiver for the tunnel is denied, no legal ground being shown on which to base such a decision.

New Seating at Plymouth Church.

The annual sale of pews at auction in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening, and the bidding was quite spirited. There was a large attendance present, and there was of course quite a little strife to secure the choice seats at the most favorable terms, but the auctioneer seldom brought down the hammer while there was any chance of getting another bid on a seat. All the seats were disposed of except the chairs, and the church will be opened to-day, in order to give those who may desire them an opportunity to purchase. On Saturday night the church will be opened in order to give members who will not require an extra pew an opportunity to dispose of as many sittings as they can spare.

The auctioneer, Mr. H. O. PILLSBURY, was introduced by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. BEECHER said he hoped the seats would not bring as much this year as they had before, but the remarks of Mr. BEECHER had no effect.

The following are among the prices paid for some of the choice seats: H. C. Bowen, $400; H. B. Claflin, $900; Joseph Howard, Jr., $315; John F. Howard, $315; Mr. Sage, $260; M. S. Beach, $295; Stephen B. White, $295; R. C. White, $300; Jas. Freeland, $300; J. F. Carroll, $310; A. Rogers, $307; G. Swift, $310; H. C. Bowen, $305.

TELEGRAMS.

King William's New-Year's Day in the Palace of Versailles.

Official Reception of the Officers of the German Army.

Character of the Peace They Seek to Secure.

A Sortie in Enormous Force Urged by the Parisians.

Shocking Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

A Passenger Car Falls Through a Bridge and is Burned.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

King William's New-Year's Reception at Versailles—His Address to the Officers of the Army—Advices from Paris.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 1, via LONDON, Jan. 2.—King WILLIAM gave a reception today in the Palace of Versailles to the officers of the German ARMY, in honor of the opening of the new year. The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief speech, in which he said:

"The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve a lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves the continuation of the duties which have brought you here."

ANOTHER GRAND SORTIE URGED.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—Advices from Paris to Dec. 30, received here, state that the Parisians unite in urging Gen. TROCHU to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can readily be spared for the service, as the weather is moderating, and the artillery for the defense of the city is now so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious impression upon the fortifications.

REPORTS TO DEMORALIZE.

It appears that General VON MOLTKE, after the battle at Pont Noyelles between the armies of Gens. FAIDHERBE and MANTEUFFEL, sent a message to Gen. TROCHU that the French Army of the North had been annihilated. Gen. TROCHU paid no attention to the statement.

Operations on the Loire—French Claims of a Week of Success—Three Hundred Prussians Drowned in the Loire—The Franco-British Difficulty.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of the town of Gray by the Germans.

THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The reports that the German Army of the Loire has retired on Gien are apparently confirmed.

CHANZY'S POSITION.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—A portion of Gen. CHANZY'S army is now strongly posted near Vendôme.

A WEEK OF FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Near Lachatre 1,200 prisoners were taken by the French.

PRUSSIANS DROWNED IN THE LOIRE.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

THE COLLIER QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The London *Telegraph* announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine are in a fair way of adjustment.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Parliamentary Programme of the British Ministry for the Coming Session—The Home Chief Secretary for Ireland—The Spanish Loan—Gen. Prim's Funeral—The Dutch Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, in a speech delivered in Somersetshire, yesterday, intimated that the Tory programme for the approaching session of Parliament, includes the support of large additional appropriations for both army and navy.

THE CABINET.

The appointment of the Marquis of HARTINGTON as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is likely to be popular in that country, as the Marquis is a friend of mixed education.

THE SPANISH LOAN AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France takes the balance of the Spanish loan on the terms originally agree to.

MARSHALL PRIM'S FUNERAL.

Multitudes of people attended the funeral of Gen. PRIM in Madrid.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—A new Cabinet has been formed as follows:

THORBECKE, Minister of the Interior.
GUERICKE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
JOLLES, Minister of Justice.
VANDOASE, Minister of the Colonies.
BLUSSE, Minister of Finances.
BOOZE, Minister of War.
BROKL, Minister of the Marine.

THE OCEAN CABLES.

Sale of a British Government Cable in the Mediterranean to a Private Company—An African Cable Broken—The Search for the Disabled Atlantic Cables.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The cable between Malta and Alexandria, which cost the English Government over $2,000,000, has just been sold to the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, together with all the stores on hand, for $120,000.

MALTA, Jan. 3.—The submarine cable between this island and Tripoli has suddenly ceased to work.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Jan. 3. The steamer *Robert N. Lowe*, which arrived here Friday evening, short of coals and provisions, will leave today, to continue the watch for favorable weather to grapple the broken cables.

FIRES.

Case of Arson at Buffalo—Arrest of the Offender—A Church Badly Damaged at St. Louis—Buildings Destroyed at Sharon, Penn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Police Captain DONAHUE has arrested ISAAC ALEXANDER, a clothing merchant, of No. 201 Main-street, on a charge of arson, in setting fire to his store at 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. ALEXANDER is insured for $7,500. The damage by fire is about $1,800. The stock of the *Courier* office was damaged to the amount of about $1,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Christ Church, on Thirteenth-street, was damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—WESTERMANN & CO.'s drug-house, stock-house, &c., at Sharon, Penn., were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is from $25,000 to $50,000; insurance unknown. The fire is still burning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—About a week ago the dwelling of WALTER HOUSE, in Glastonbury, was burned, and Mr. and Mrs. HOUSE were so severely burned that both have died, the former three days after the fire.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Runs Off a Bridge in Tennessee—Cars Smashed and Several Persons Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—An accident occurred at 10 o'clock this morning on the iron bridge over the Nonconnah Creek, about ten miles below this place, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an axle of the front passenger car. The forward and the second cars were precipitated over the bridge, and took fire. One car was entirely destroyed by fire, and the other broken to pieces. The rear cars were uninjured, though severely shaken. The locomotive and tender passed safely over the bridge. It is supposed that five persons, all negroes, were killed. A young man named DAVIS, is, perhaps, fatally injured. Several other persons sustained slight injuries.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The accident which occurred this morning on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was more terrible in its results than at first reported. It seems that as the train was crossing an iron bridge in Nonconnah Bottom, five miles south of this place, the axles of a baggage-car broke and a second-class passenger-car was dashed down an embankment, and taking fire was soon burned. PETER KIRBY, the conductor of the train, at the time of the accident, was standing by the stove in the passenger-car, and as it went over the embankment, he was burned badly by the stove, which was thrown on him. He managed, however, to extricate himself, and climbed out of a window, and then worked heroically with others to save the poor negroes, who filled the car; but the flames spread with such rapidity that nearly all the wounded were burned to death. Another passenger car was dashed through a bridge and literally smashed to pieces, though very few of the occupants were seriously injured. A number of surgeons and others went from this city to the scene, and everything was done to relieve the sufferers, most of whom were brought here to the hospital. No accurate report can be given of the number of the loss and killed. SALLIE AMES, MARY DEARBORNE and four colored persons were fatally injured; a youth named DAVIS, of Horn Lake, Miss., ——WHITE, omnibus agent, was severely injured, and three colored persons were slightly injured. Peter Kinley, conductor; C. C. Thompson, of Chulahoma, Miss.; Felix Dever, of Horn Lake, Miss.; W. B. Walbin, Mr. Samuel River, Horn Lake, William White and Charles Ecols were taken out of the burning car by the conductor and escaped being burned, but their injuries are so serious that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

KNIFE AND PISTOL.

Two Suicides and a Probable Homicide in California—Killing on Account of Jealousy at Leavenworth, Kansas—A Man Shot by a Policeman near Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—ALFRED REIDINGER, a mathematical instrument maker, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. On a table in REIDINGER'S room was found a note in his handwriting, but no cause was assigned for killing himself.....S. G. EARLY, formerly receiving clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, entered a gunsmith's store yesterday in Sacramento, with the expressed intention of purchasing a pistol, and while examining one shot himself, and the ball passed through his lungs. The wound will probably prove fatal. .....The notorious "Red Mike" and THOMAS CAREY became involved in a quarrel last night about some outside lands, and CAREY stabbed MIKE, it is thought fatally.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—In Leavenworth, yesterday, a man named KENNEDY, who suspected a man named GOFFREY of being too intimate with his wife, met him on the street and put four pistol balls through his head, killing him instantly. KENNEDY gave himself up.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A policeman named HIRDS shot and severely wounded a man named JAS. MURRAY, who was engaged in an affray with others at Newton. The officer has been committed for trial and held to bail in $5,000.

THE WEST.

Reception of Archbishop Kenrick at St. Louis—Statistics of the Past Year in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—Archbishop KENRICK, who has been absent a year in Rome, where he took a prominent part in the Ecumenical Council, was formally received today at St. John's Church. The various Catholic organizations, numbering 2,000 members, paraded the streets with banners and music. The church was crowded, and thousands were unable to enter. Father RYAN delivered the opening address. The Archbishop said, with respect to his course in the Ecumenical Council, he would state briefly the motives which governed his actions. Often in the debate he had perhaps seemed opposed to the great doctrine of the Church, but this arose from the fact that there were arguments which he could not explain, and his opposition was due to the misconception of the real character of the principle involved. After a close examination of the question, he would say that his motives for submission were simply due to an unshaken belief in the authority of the Catholic Church. The reason of the necessity for rendering obedience to the Church was self-evident and could not be gainsaid. He would call to the remembrance of the Church that Scriptural declaration, "Thou hast the word of eternal life," and reminded them of the trusts committed to Peter and Paul.

Evidences of a Horrible Crime in Chicago—Body of an Eastern Man Found Bruised and Gagged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Yesterday morning the body of a dead man was found floating in the lake basin. Today's investigation renders it pretty certain that it is the body of WILLIAM GUMBLETON, from No. 154 Lombard-street, Boston. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to WILLIAM GUMBLETON by BLAKE BROS. & CO., bankers, No. 32 Wall-street, New-York. The remains present a shocking appearance. They are badly bruised, and a rope is tightly tied over the mouth, gag fashion, and fastened at the back of the head. The deceased has black hair and chin whiskers. He had on a gray tweed coat, black pants, drab shirt and high boots.

THE SOUTH.

The Nashville Catholics and the Roman Question—Militant Ready to Rush to the Pope's Standard—The Georgia Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—At a Catholic meeting here today, the Bishop of Nashville presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing VICTOR EMMANUEL for despoiling the Pope, and calling upon the Holy Father to reassemble the Council of the Vatican. An address to the Pope was adopted declaring that at his call millions will rush to his standard, and proclaiming that a retinue would be provided for the Bishop of Nashville that would insure his safety in attending the Council.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—The official election returns are not fully in. Enough have been received to show the election of Gen. YOUNG in the Seventh Congressional District, by nearly 9,000 majority. Messrs. BIGBY and ESTHURE have been elected in the Third District by 700 or 800 majority. Messrs. LONG and SPEER have been elected in the Fourth District by about 900 majority, and Mr. LYLE in the Second District by about 800 majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Organization of the Arkansas Legislature—The Missouri Senatorship—Protest of a Union of the Republican Organization from the Democrats, Caucus.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Democrat* says that the Legislature organized today. TANNEHILL, the nominee of Gov. CLAYTON, was elected Speaker of the House. All the officers of the Senate are Clayton men. The Brooks and Hodges delegation were not admitted to either House.

The members of the Missouri Legislature have nearly all arrived at Jefferson City. Several of the more prominent candidates for United States Senator are also in the city and working assiduously. A Republican caucus was held to-night. A special to the *Democrat* says several speeches were made advising harmony and a union by both wings in the organization of the Legislature, and the election of a United States Senator. These sentiments were applauded loudly. Resolutions were then offered pledging such action, pending which a committee from a Democratic caucus entered with a proposition inviting the Republicans to act with the Democrats in the organization of the House, and the election of a Senator. The proposition was received with silence, and a motion made to lay it on the table, but no action was taken. Other speeches were made, favoring unity and harmony between the two Republican wings, which were applauded. The caucus then adjourned until to-morrow. There is a fair prospect of unity between the two wings of the Republican Party.

Message of the Governor of Ohio—Report of the Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Legislature met at 9 o'clock this afternoon. Both Houses adjourned after the reading of Gov. HAYES' Message. The Governor discusses only local matters, and says that the increase of local taxation had been far greater than the growth of the State in business, population or wealth; and asks the Legislature, by a wise legislation, to do all in its power to check the evil. He also thinks that the power of the cities, counties and other local authorities, to create public debts, opens the door to wastefulness, extravagance and corruption. He recommends that all the State, county, and municipal officers be paid fixed salaries and not accompensed by fees. The classification of convicts in the Penitentiary, and other prison reforms, are urged. He also asks that additional legislation to promote the interests of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia be enacted. The report of the Secretary of State is just printed. He gives the population of sixty-seven cities and villages in Ohio having over 1,000 inhabitants each, the total being 697,000, being an increase of 248,096 in ten years, or fifty-five per cent. The increase in the population of Ohio outside of these cities and villages is only about 70,000 in the last decade.

Organization of Both Branches in Pennsylvania—Republican Speaker of the House and Democratic President of the Senate.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Jan. 3.—The House was organized today at 12 noon, and the Senate at 2 P. M. In the former, Hon. JAMES H. WEBB, Republican, was elected Speaker, and Gen. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE Chief Clerk. In the latter body, Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Democrat, of Clearfield County, was chosen Speaker, and JACOB ZEIGLER, of Butler County, Clerk. The other candidates placed in nomination by the Democrats in caucus were also elected.

Organization in Delaware—Officers Chosen.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 3.—The Legislature elected the following officers, today: Senate—Speaker, CHARLES GOODING, of Newcastle; Clerk, JAMES R. MITCHELL, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, HENRY SKIDMORE, of Sussex. House—Speaker, SEWELL C. BIGGS, of Newcastle; Clerk, JOHN R. PENNINGTON, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. WINGATE, of Sussex.

A Quorum at Richmond—The Virginia Finances.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—The Legislature had a quorum today. Total debt of Virginia, including interest, due Jan. 1, 1871, is $41,207,000. Of the registered debt, $12,000,000 is held by citizens in the State, and $16,000,000 by citizens out of the State and foreigners. The coupon debt of $19,000,000 is held by citizens out of the State and foreigners.

General Term of the Supreme Court at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The General Term of the Supreme Court met today. The motion calendar was taken up, and Nos. 2, 9, 10, 21 and 22 were argued. No. 16 was submitted. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 14, 18 and 24 were passed. The regular calendar will probably be taken up to-morrow. The following is the calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 4: Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19 and 13.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 22 and Queenstown on Dec. 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were those received Monday by the *Calabria*.

THE WAR.

Pere Hyacinthe on the Strife—A Sincere Alliance of the Two Peoples the Guarantee of Future Peace.

Père HYACINTHE delivered an address at the Hanoverian Rooms, in London, on Dec. 20, on the war between France and Germany. The room was densely crowded, says the *Echo* newspaper, and many were unable to gain admission. The Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL were among the occupants of the platform. Père HYACINTHE entered the room about 8¼ o'clock, and was received with some applause. He was dressed in a black frock coat and suit, and wore nothing to indicate that he belonged to any special order in the Church, or was indeed a minister of the Church at all. He is rather under the middle size and of middle age, with regular and harmonious features, dark and penetrating eyes and a charming smile. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded to say that if the Government of France had abstained from interfering in the internal affairs of Germany—if it had abandoned the idea of acquiring what is called its natural frontiers, there would have been no fear of aggression or invasion. We had no interest, no right in preventing the unity of Germany. The speaker here proceeded to show that the unity of Germany was promoted by the policy of the Empire in advocating the unity of Italy, and he rendered justice to it for what it had done in this respect. The unity of Germany and the unity of Italy were results that existed in the force of things, and could not be resisted. But dynastic influences and the internal state of the Empire forced the Emperor to yield to the prejudices of certain statesmen and publicists and to the passion of the people. On the other hand, as little interest or right had Germany in opposing the greatness of France, as France in opposing the unity of Germany. Yet Germany would seem to have adopted toward France after the disaster of Sedan a policy as blind and criminal as those that which France practised toward Germany. Even the annihilation of France would be but temporary. France would rise from her misfortunes like Prussia herself after Jena. A new France would start from Sedan, and were Paris even in ashes it would have regained its spirit and fashion, and the end of the century would behold even more bloody scenes than its beginning. Germany was in the centre of Europe a source of intelligence and civilization, but there was danger that if it gave itself up to warlike traditions, the French Empire of the 2d of December would be followed by the German Empire of the 10th of December. As to the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, he regarded that as a secondary question. He did not think the possession of one or two provinces more necessary to the greatness of France, though he did not wish they should be lost to France. Some of his countrymen had gone so far as to say that if Alsace and Lorraine were lost, France would descend to the rank of a second-rate or third-rate Power. So thought England when she lost Calais; but what Englishman now regretted that Calais formed a portion of France? The real guarantee for peace between France and Germany was not the possession of one or two provinces, but a sincere and loyal alliance of the two peoples. It had been said that the Latin race was used up. That was not so. The Latin race had fallen, but it would rise again. As to the religious aspect, the Père HYACINTHE maintained that there was as little necessary antagonism in the question of religion as in politics. The time of religious wars had happily passed away. A war of religion would be an anachronism and an impossibility. With regard to its results of the war, he believed they would be these. Germany would have a political organization, a body corresponding to its intellectual and moral soul; she would be a powerful focus of civilization in the heart of France—pacific and liberal. France would be restored to herself, the legitimate promises of her great revolution accomplished, and the reign of socialists and communists abolished. The third result related to another country, which was equally his—not the country of his birth, but the country of his soul—Italy. Rome was now free. The temporal power of the Pope—useful, he freely acknowledged, in its own age, and for particular stages of European society—had long outlived its time. It had crumbled away, and he thanked God for an event that would minister to the unity of Italy, to the regeneration of the Latin races, and, above all, to the reform of the church always dear to him—the Catholic Church of Rome.

THE RAILROAD POWER.

Evil Results of the Existence of Great Monopolies—Corrupt Corporations—Speculations on the Remedy for the Evil by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

One of the two most noteworthy articles of the January number of the *North American Review*, is on "The Governments and Railroad Corporations," by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., the other being a paper by Gen. J. D. COX, on "Civil Service Reform," in which he sets forth in strong language the existing abuses and corruptions, and advocates competitive examinations, open to all, and tenure of office during good behavior as the remedy. Mr. ADAMS takes the position that the General Government must ultimately assume the control of railroads, although in the present incompetent condition of Congress and the corrupt state of the civil service, it would be likely to fail. He believes in experimental action for the present on the part of the different States. The following are some of the most striking passages of his interesting article:

Seventeen years ago six roads divided the route between Albany and Buffalo, and in 1853 these were consolidated into one. Three years ago four roads connected New-York with Chicago, and these four were then reduced to two. One year ago five roads divided among them the through business between the Atlantic and the Pacific; six months ago those five were practically reduced to three. How long will it be before these three are reduced to one? How long before consolidation, as yet confined to connecting, will extend to competing roads? It is perfectly useless to discuss the question whether this tendency of wealth and of power is desirable or otherwise. It is sufficient to recognize the fact that it is inevitable—that it is a natural law of growth. Legislation could only wage a futile war against it; checked in one form, it would devise another; by indirections it would find directions out. It has been steadily going on from the beginning; it is now going on, and it is not likely to stop. No legislation can prevent it, even were such prevention desirable. Any attempts in this direction will but result in a recourse to subterfuge, and the practical reduction of law to a dead-letter. You cannot prevent, but you may, by looking at facts as they are, not impotently regulate. How this can best be done is the problem.

The power of these corporations in the hands of corrupt men as a disturbing and degrading influence in our politics, and the crying abuses of notorious instances in the management of corporate affairs, have of late occasioned no inconsiderable degree of public solicitude. Examples of both descriptions of evil referred to are always at hand, and the year just past has been peculiarly prolific of them. Certain instances, however, pall by force of repetition; certain men succeed in acquiring a pre-eminence in infamy which actually destroys their value for purposes of illustration. The world grows weary of hearing of them. The frauds and outrages in the Erie management, for instance, have, perhaps, been dwelt upon and exposed until the public ear has been, or, outside of a prison door, well can be done to their perpetrators, but nothing implicating them can longer excite surprise. From the leading criminals themselves to the counsel who revel in their duty, these men have now brought all the discredit they can on everything or with whom they live in contact, from American credit down to the New-York Bar. It is, therefore, hardly worth while to go on with the contributions of another year to their long head-roll of crime. A new illustration from other quarters of the abuse of political influence would be more effective. Even if no evidence should be found to exist of the perpetration of fraud, yet the opportunity for it may exist so evidently—the way, if the will were only there—that the propriety of removing from among humanity such a ever-present temptation may prove a subject worthy of grave discussion. Upon looking over the broad field, various scandals at once suggest themselves. The incidents of the recent Congress and its suspicious squandering of public lands would naturally be the first. Especially those vast grants which have endowed a single corporation, the Northern Pacific—with an appanage nearly equal to a dozen States of the size of Massachusetts, and hardly, if at all, falling short of the united areas of the five second-class European kingdoms of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and Greece. At one time during the last Winter there were railroad schemes pending before Congress, which appropriated 400,000,000 acres of the public domain—an area larger than the whole original thirteen Colonies.

That the National Government must, then, soon or late, and in a greater or less degree, assume a controlling jurisdiction, is accepted as an obvious conclusion to be deduced from the irresistible development of the system in a course it has hitherto pursued. The next question is, when, and in what way, and to what extent, is this to be done? What is to be the basis of legislation? This now admits of almost infinite modification, ranging from public ownership on the one hand to the most limited regulation on the other. The same may be said as to extent of jurisdiction. It may be assumed over all roads lying in more than one State, or it may be confined to certain trunk lines specially described, or to all railroad roads. These questions it is now premature to discuss. They constitute the final problem. All other proposed solutions of it, resting upon State regulation or State control, are but temporizing expedients, important simply as illustrating the practical working of these theories. Such may prove instructive resting places; they can hardly be the final objective. The tendency of popular thought is now undoubtedly toward the ownership of railroads by the community. The success of this system in Belgium, and the agitation in regard to it in England and in certain portions of this country, make it eminently desirable that the experiment should be tried, if only with a view of testing a theory and giving a new direction to inquiry. The present is also a time peculiarly opportune in which to make the attempt, for it can now be assayed on a small scale, involving, at most, interests comparatively trifling. The result, as bearing on the final national problem, could not fail to be most instructive. It is impossible, in view of past experience, not to entertain grave doubts as to the result of any experiments of this sort, made through the political machinery which exists in America.

A safer solution of the difficulty may not improbably yet be found in effective regulation, than in State ownership. Thus last looks to the destruction of the principle of private corporate life as the basis of the railroad system, and to the adoption of the whole of it into the body politic. Regulation, on the other hand, proposes to have the Government, while preserving the separation between the body politic and all private industry, yet exercise as an active control over its own creations. This is the tendency of legislation in many of the Western States, where the results of Government meddling are still fresh in the popular memory. Foremost among these States is Illinois. In the remarkable Constitution just adopted there the great principle is for the first time recognized that the railroad system is exceptional among all industrial pursuits, and must be recognized and dealt with as such. This in itself is an immense stride in advance. The one striking feature of the Illinois Constitution is the strong resolve of its framers to do away with what are known in England as "private bills," and in this country as special legislation. A sound system of government should recognise individuals no more than the laws of nature recognize them. The law should apply to all, without discrimination for or against.

The final result is not attained in the Illinois Constitution; had it been, the value of that instrument would have been more than doubled. Indeed, the provision made in it brings the innovator just to the fatal point; as yet he has done nothing but the act; step follows step; anything. In spite of its Constitution, Illinois must now slip back in the deep mire of special railroad legislation, or it must go on and solve the problem. The case stands thus: the Constitution implies the passage of (1) laws prescribing reasonable rates of charges on the different railroads, and (2) laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discriminations and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs.

The Legislature should enact its general laws for the requirements of railroads, as it does to meet the innumerable civil and criminal complications which arise; but, in each one case as in the other, the judicial and discretionary action under the general law should be devolved upon tribunals specially created to take cognizance of them. The Legislature declares the rule which is the same for all; but the degrees of discretion which varying circumstances exact in the application of the rule must constitute a trust necessarily delegated to others. At present all these distinct powers are jealously retained by the Legislatures. Their committees sit as courts and take evidence and listen to arguments. So far it is well. At this point, however, instead of framing a general law or dismissing the individual case, they undertake to give a charter to this applicant and to refuse it to that; to pass a special act in favor of this corporation and to reject it as regards that; to authorize an increase of stock here, and to direct the construction of a new depot there. These are functions which no legislative body can successfully perform; as well undertake to decide every suit at law or to offer the penalty to every crime. Just so long as Legislatures resent on themselves doing work of this nature, just so long will corruption increase and the statute-book fall into confusion.

Three tribunals should be clothed with all necessary powers, and be put forward as if the members were fully competent to represent the interests of the State with an experience and ability, a knowledge of details and a zeal in their occupation equal to that ever so conspicuously displayed by the agents of the corporations. Such men could certainly be found; the corporations always have them. Meanwhile the whole subject may be summed up in few words: under a system which permits special legislation, boards for the regulation of railroads are useless; they are, however, indispensable under one which confines itself to general laws.

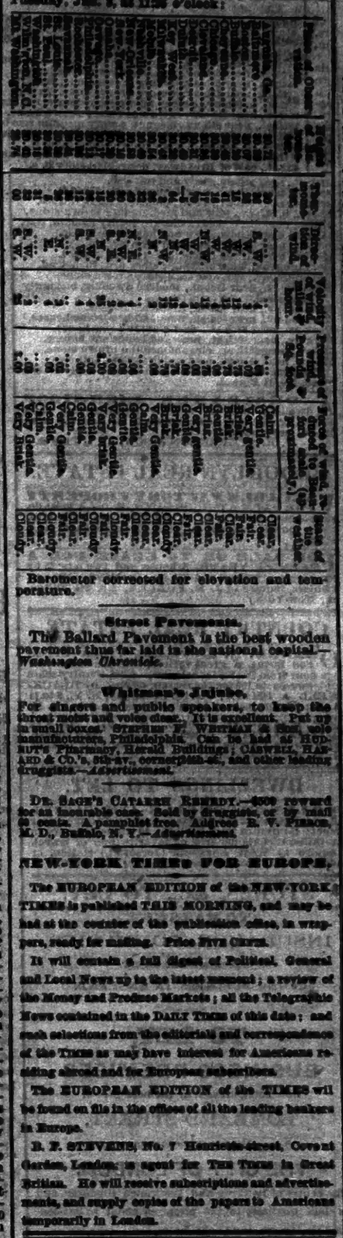
The Weather at Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—7 P. M.—Barometer, 24.278, being a change since last report of plus .241. Thermometer 9° below zero. Relative humidity, 97.100. Wind south-south-west. Velocity of wind, 43 miles per hour.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Reports.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 11:20 o'clock:



Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Street Pavements.

The Ballard Pavement is the best wooden pavement thus far laid in the national capital.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Whitman's Jujubes.

For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear. It is excellent. Put up in small boxes. Sold by druggists generally. Manufactories, Philadelphia. Depot, HENDRICK'S Pharmacy, Herald Buildings; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'s, 522 Broadway, corner Prince-st., and other leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for the case of Catarrh (no matter of how long standing) it fails to cure. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Sooner or Later a Neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength and wasting of flesh—the worst enemies of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests; while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

Relief and Health to Your Children—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 25½ Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba—Tickets paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st

PRESBYTERIAN UNITY.

A Fitting Commemoration—Five Millions of Dollars for Good Works—Three Millions Already in Hand.

One of the first acts of the United Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. and N. S.,) which met in Pittsburg, Penn., a year ago (Nov. 12, 1869,) was to enact the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is incumbent on the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, on this auspicious occasion, in faith and one in effort, to make a special offering to the treasury of the Lord of $5,000,000; and we pledge ourselves first of all to seek in our daily petitions the blessing of God to make this resolution effectual; and second, that we will, with untiring perseverance and personal effort, endeavor to assist the whole Church with the purpose to secure the accomplishment of this great work before the 22nd Thursday of May, 1871.

At the subsequent meeting of the Assembly in Philadelphia this resolution was indorsed and emphasized by the appointment of the following-named gentlemen a committee to carry out its object: W. S. GILMAN, of New-York, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, of New-York; John E. Parsons, of New-York; Benjamin F. Butler, of New-York; William T. Booth, of New-York; Alexander Whilldin, of Philadelphia; George Junkin, of Philadelphia; Isaac Scarritt, of Alton, Ill.; Archibald McClure, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Treasurer, No. 19 Cliff-street; F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary, No. 19 Cliff-street.

The United Church reports a membership of 492,000, with 4,226 churches and 4,288 ministers. The Committee, after mature consideration, adopted the following plan of the work:

To make it easy for every member to pay his or her just proportion of the $5,000,000 were divided into $2,000,000 free-will offerings of ten cents each weekly for the fifty current weeks elapsing between June 8, 1870, and May 14, 1871, inclusive. Such efforts, it was computed, would yield the amount to be, and the whole to the $5,000,000 would secure to, of course, at liberty to subscribe one or more shares of this fund, and some have given nobly—at least one individual having subscribed $20,000 to the fund. A book has been prepared by the Committee in which the names of the subscribers are recorded for preservation in the archives of the Church, and for each offering of $5 or more a certificate is to be written of the date and name of the subscriber will be issued certifying partnership in the five million fund of the year 1870, the amount of the donation and the number of offerings covered thereby. This certificate is a very handsome affair. It represents a river divided by numerous islands, but eventually uniting together, and the people who have been sailing along each are seen coming from different directions and meeting at the same church door.

Up to the present date about $3,000,000 have been subscribed, but though a long time is given in which to raise the remaining $2,000,000, there are sanguine hopes that it will be realized within the time specified. One million dollars of this sum have been devoted to denominational institutions of learning throughout the land, and $2,000,000 have gone toward strengthening weak churches and preventing new ones. To avoid the expense and delay involved in sending the subscriptions to New-York to be distributed by the Central Committee, the local Church Committees are authorized to distribute, and they have done so, their own subscriptions to the various interests of the Church as they deemed proper, and the names of subscribers, with the amounts given by each only, have been forwarded to the Secretary here for record.

There is, also, in addition to this, a grand project on foot among the churches of this City to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to establish a mission building here, to be called the Wesley Mission Cenotaph, on Broadway, only that it will not be a publishing house, that department of the Presbyterian Church enterprises being carried on quite extensively in Philadelphia. A portion of this fund is to go also toward the erection and endowment of the new Union Theological Seminary, which Wesley Hood contributed up town. About one-third of the sum needed for these interests has been raised, and the subscriptions are steadily pouring in. To create and maintain an enthusiasm among the churches and members in regard to the first-mentioned fund, weekly meetings have been held in this City, in Dr. HATE'S and Dr. ADAM'S churches, lately, and Dr. ELLINWOOD, the Secretary of the Fund Committee, is almost constantly traveling, and holding similar meetings in all the large towns in this and adjoining States. The promises are encouraging, and the Committee have great cause of thankfulness to the Church for its response.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But little business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 3,) and the attendance, as is usually the case after a holiday, was light. The only sale effected was one by JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. The transaction was a resale of the leasehold premises known as No. 1 Twelfth-street, on the north-east corner of Greenwich-avenue. The property comprises a house and an irregular lot 28 by about 99 feet, and the lease is for twenty-one years, dating from May 1, 1868, with covenants of renewal. The annual rent being $176 per annum. The premises were sold subject to these conditions on the 26th day of October last for $6,750, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale, they were again offered yesterday and sold for $4,800. No other sales are reported.

Today, at the Exchange, ROBBINS & McGUIRE will offer at auction, under an order of the Court, the valuable improved property known as No. 126 Maiden-lane. As a business location, the premises are eligibly situated. To-morrow, at the same place, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., in a peremptory sale to close an estate, will dispose of a desirable residence on West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For Thursday, several sales, principally legal ones, are projected, and the business of the week promises to be of an interesting character, although no particular activity is expected.

Among real estate movements projected in anticipation of the Spring business may be mentioned the purchase of 200 acres of land at Newport, R. I. The property is located about one and a half miles north of the town, situated on high ground and commanding extensive views. It is to be divided into villa plots, and can be sold at prices varying from $1,000 to $2,000 per acre, according to location. Before bringing the project prominently before the public, roads are to be constructed and the lots otherwise improved. The gentlemen interested in the enterprise are well known in financial circles, and reside chiefly in this City and Boston. Being free of access and with good bathing facilities, it is claimed for the property that the building sites are fully as valuable as those in the more fashionable quarter of this well-known watering place, where property is held at an average price of $10,000 per acre, and difficult to be bought even at these figures.

As the year opens and business improves attention is called to the advertisements appearing daily in this column of both City and country property for sale or to lease. Parties seeking an investment of capital, or in search of a City or Summer residence, will find it to their interest to consult our list.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Basalt leasehold premises No. 1 12th-st., northeast corner Greenwich-av., h. and l., ground rent $176 per annum, lot 28x about 99.....$4,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Centre-st., w. s., 225.11 ft. n. of East New-York-av., 20x100, and lot in rear, 20x100.....$2,000

Court-st., w. s., 84.5 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 20.6x70.4.....

Degraw-st., n. s., 242.9 ft. w. of Bond-st., 17.9x100

Degraw-st., n. s., 160 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 20x100.....

Elm-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 60x100.....

Freeman-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 30x100, h. and l.....

Huntington-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Conover-st., 20x100, foreclosure.....

Huntington-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100, foreclosure.....

Montgomery-st., n. s., 221.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x about 100, a share, deed 1869.....

Myrtle-av., n. s., 160 ft. e. of New-York-av., 20x100

Pulaski-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100, h. and l.....

Vanderbilt-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of Ewen-st., 20x100, h. and l.....

Vanderbilt-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100, h. and l.....

Vanderbilt-av., s. s., 40 ft. s. w. of South 3d-st., 20x100, h. and l.....

Willoughby-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20x72.4.....

Willoughby-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20x72.4, h. and l.....

Willoughby-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x100, h. and l.....

North 11th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x100, h. and l.....

27th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., thence s. 100, thence e. 100, thence n. 25, thence e. 100, thence n. 75, thence w. 200, to beginning.....

28th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x100.....

29th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x100.....

Atlantic and Albany-avs., s. w. corner, 100x99.1, 99.11x irreg. 92x70.4.....

Atlantic-av., n. s., e. corner, 100x irreg. 92.11x irreg. 92x70.4.....

Old Bowery and Jamaica Railroad, n. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Kingston-av., 43.4x66.5x21.4, irreg.....

Albany-av., w. s., 99.1 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 50x irreg. 50x100, being north end of old Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road.....

Bedford-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 67x irreg.....

Clermont-av., s. s., 127.4 ft. s. of Park-av., 19.9x irreg.....

Lafayette-av., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100; 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x100; and $2,000, mortgages.....

Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x100, 9 ins. and lt.; Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100.....

Morgan-av., w. s., 186.2 ft. s. of Meeker-av., 20x100.2 ins. and lt.....

Morgan-av., w. s., 146.3 ft. s. of Meeker-av., 20x irreg. 20x irreg.....

Patchen-av. and McDonough-st., centre lines, thence n. 100.7 ft. to Chauncey-st., thence e. 102.6 thence w. 622x thence s. 270x thence w. 942.8x thence n. 241.6x28.8x246.6.....

Ralph-av., centre line, and Jamaica Pike, n. s., thence n. 400x thence e. 629x thence s. 419.8x, thence w. 592.8.....

Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Box-st., 50x100.....

Yates-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 17.6x100.....

Undefined leasehold, as Canoe, 2 acres, formerly M. M. Dickerson's, 1868.....

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Tuckahoe to Greenville, and Scarsdale to Dobb's Ferry roads, corner of ——, 18 acres.....$2,880

New-Rochelle.

Rose and Huguenot sts., s. w. corner, 98x187.....$2,500

Drake's lane, w. s., J. M. Stearns' property, 2 acres.....7,000

Echo-av., s. s., Wm. K. Warden's.....4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Cook-st., e. s., between Hoboken and Newark Sts., 125x100.....$13,718

Lots Nos. 21, 22 and 23, Block F, map Monticello

S. Colden, 75x204.....

6th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Sipp-av., 25x100.....

Palisade road, w. s., adjoining Vellekamp's property, 62x200.....

Lot No. 164, map Clarendon, 25x100.....

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 22 to 28 inclusive, and lot No. 61, block No. 6, Tyler Park, 175x100.....$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW-YEAR'S LIST

OF

HOUSES FOR SALE BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st.

South Washington-square, full size 4-story and attic. 91-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 21x 56.8. 103d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 20.8 ft., lot 100. 143d-st., near 8th-av., 4-story brick. 145th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story, full size houses. 146th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story modern-sized h. s. houses. 171st-st., near 8th-av., full size brown-stone house. 47th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 20x36 ft. 37th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 20x50 ft. 27th-st., n. 8th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, full size. 23d-st., near 8th-av., extra size 4-story brown-stone. 21st-st., near 8th-av., 4-story modern-sized h. s. house. 20th-st., n. Broadway, full size brown-stone, 4 stories. 19th-st., n. 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone, sized h. s. 18th-st., n. 8th-av., elegant medium size 4-story house. 17th-st., east of Broadway, marble 4-story h. s. 16th-st., near 8th-av., medium size 4-story brown-stone. 47th-st., near 8th-av., new and full size. 46th-st., near 8th-av., new 4-story house, 22x56 ft. 45th-st., near 8th-av., very handsome sized h. s. 44th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 20x56 ft. Lexington-av., near 57th-st., 4-story h. s., 20x80 ft. Lexington-av., cor. 51st-st., 4-story brown-stone. Madison-av., near 61st-st., modern dwelling, elegantly furnished, marble mantels, &c.

Madison-av., near 52d-st., first-class houses. Madison-av., near 52d-st., new and handsome houses. Park-av., near 32d-st., first-class full size house. Fifth-av., near 82d-st., new and handsome house. 5th-av., near 45th-st., elegant medium brown-stone. 5th-av., near 46th-st., new and first-class, full size.

For permits and further particulars, apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP 4-story and basement brown-stone house, 21x 62x100, for sale very low; between 8th and 9th Avs.; 9th-st., possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in order for use with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 24 by 100 feet, on 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety; beautifully situated and healthy location. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cent'ss., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,500—ORANGE N. J., NEAR Brick Church station. New house, 10 rooms, bounce, furnace, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 30 minutes from Wall-st. 12 trains daily—constitution 11 cents per trip, or favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

and others who intend

DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,

BUSINESS PREMISES

now being erected in the best part of

LOMBARD-STREET,

the finest position in

THE CITY OF LONDON,

The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to

THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

No. 14 Clement's-inn, Lombard-st., London.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT—Between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st., on the first floor above the street, suitable for lawyers and others, need have no fear; heater by steam will rent cheap; or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HUNT, late of Flushing, deceased, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the said decedent on such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Newtown, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which is laid down on a map of said tract of land made by William Hoxsey, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 2d day of June, 1863, are designated as Lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in Block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1870.

JOHN F. DILLON, Receiver.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Attorneys.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cheriest, at 12 o'clock Jan. 9, 1871, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—The buildings and lots, No. 12 Pine-st., No. 72 Wooster-st., and No. 6 Liberty-st., of Hotel. In packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,500 scrip in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 rods of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

J. M. WEBB & ARENTS,

DEALERS IN

SOUTHERN SECURITIES,

No. 9 New-st.

Will pay the highest market rates for

MEMPHIS CITY BONDS and past-due Coupons.

SELMA AND MERIDIAN First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON First and Second Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE Consolidated Bonds.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 19th day of December next, and remain closed until the 3d day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereon. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 6 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

During the month of January, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5—One Million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12—One Million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 19—One Million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 26—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25—One Million.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds, or bids for gold, in excess of the amount advertised for. A circular and further particulars can be had at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,012,640 89
Commercial paper, gold	$16,481 73	
Commercial paper, currency	264,966 92	
Time accommodation loans	69,288 27	
Demand loans on United States bonds	31,676 69	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities, gold	58,780 19	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities, currency	390,169 81	
Other suspended and overdue paper	19,170 19	
	$35,236 54	
Overdrafts		934 48
United States bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages (as per schedule)		2,000 00
Due from approved banks (in per schedule)		211,918 61
Due from State banks and bankers (as per schedule)		14,068 62
Banking-house	$20,627 62	
Real estate	8,941 01	
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00	31,568 63
Current expenses	$23,376 62	
Taxes paid for shareholders	10,124 —	33,502 62
Superintendents Bank Department, State of New-York		4,997 00
Checks and other cash items (as per schedule)		19,998 40
Exchanges for Clearing-House		220,000 00
Bills of other national banks		49,567 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		2,402 00
Specie, viz: Coin	$42,082 42	
Gold treasury notes	70,200 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	26,712 27—	139,021 74
Legal-tender notes		114,262 00
Three per cent. certificates, stamped		260,000 00
Total		$3,556,951 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus fund		225,000 00
Discount	$45,745 29	
Interest	19,389 13	
Profit and loss	1,331 92—	76,326 32
Circulating notes received from Treasurer	122,600 00	
Amount on hand	1,400 00	
Amount with Comptroller for burning	3,000 00—	120,200 00
State bank circulation outstanding		3,000 00
Dividends unpaid		2,000 00
Individual deposits, gold	$170,021 74	
Individual deposits, currency	1,991,297 63—	2,161 319 37
Due to national banks (as per schedule)		145,338 68
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		103,268 01
Uncollected checks		207,495 76
Total		$3,556,951 45

I, GEORGE HARD, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

HENRY C. BAIRD, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:

AUSTANIEL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HAILEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., on Jan. 24, 1871, at 12 M.

F. P. DICKINSON, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JAN. 4.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES HODGES, Secretary.

A—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND a mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $3,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $800,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $350,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,450,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

NO. 45 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, on the 28th December, 1870.

SAMPSON MOORE,
President Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
S. C. HARRIOT,
President Greenwich Ins. Co.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,000,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years, and is earning $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying of the debts due the State, amounting, on the 1st inst., to $4,117,731 16. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 3 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
} Agents.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the entire issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend this bond, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE THE

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (IN GOLD) GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 123 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 18 additional, now on the ground. The road will comprise 123 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections large.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Principal and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and to enter into a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 5, and re-opened on Feb. 1, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Homestead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 76 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 76 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 68 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 134 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

Agents for the sale of

Government, State, City, Railroad and other Securities. Interest coupons, dividends and collections made on all points in the United States.

Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Southern securities, on commission.

A. A. LANCASTER, JAMES G. PROUDFIT,
J. WILLCOX BROWN, J. CAMPBELL MARMS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at close of business Dec. 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,417,420 45
Overdrafts		26,712 48
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,250,000 00
United States bonds deposited		200,000 00
United States bonds on hand		50,000 00
Due from other national banks		686,726 37
Due from other banks and bankers		42,092 26
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		25,000 00
Current expenses		67,

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY from pier 20 new north river, foot of Cedar street, for Londonderry and Glasgow, as follows:

"REPUBLIC" STEAMER. | "ETNA" STEAMER.
Anchoria.....Sat. Jan. 7 | Britannia.....Wed. Jan. 11
Ausonia.....Sat. Jan. 14 | Iowa.....Wed. Jan. 18
Italia.....Sat. Jan. 21 | Pavia.....Wed. Feb. 1
Columbia.....Sat. Jan. 28 | Britannia.....Wed. Feb. 22
Europa.....Sat. Feb. 4 | Iowa.....Wed. Mar. 8
Caledonia.....Sat. Feb. 11 | Pavia.....Wed. Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, OR GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $60; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Thursday, Jan. 19, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....$85	To London.....$35
To Halifax, N. S.....$30	To Halifax.....$15

Excursion tickets also reversed to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Through bills of exchange issued for persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power ocean steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Jan. 11, at 2 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER.....Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN.....Jan. 25, at 2 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 8, at 2 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 18 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Wednes., Jan. 25 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin, $100, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, and all parts on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, or to
For steerage passage to 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIPS PARTHIA and SAMARIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 5 and 19.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 6 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7, at 8 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $90, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....Boudrot.....SATURDAY, Dec. 31
WASHINGTON.....Roussin.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 49 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.....$130 | Steerage.....$80.
According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Departure of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day following.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAS. A. DEAN, QUEEN, Dep't. COMSTOCK, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. D. SMITH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Juan Del Sur.

CITY OF AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 4, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Freight for China and Japan, (via San Francisco ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in reference to inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage apply here, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
P. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These vessels will touch at Rio Janeiro, (and will call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer IRON SOUND, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Seabert.....Saturday, Jan. 21
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEN'S SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRAH,
THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. | Agent C. R. R.
No. 239 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 41 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Cott will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should secure one. Leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Agos, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
WESTMORE,
Capt. BOLGER,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 36 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 40 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 128 Maiden-lane.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. D. EDWARDS, (via Nassau).Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870. | H. S. FEARING. JOHN CAMPBELL. GEORGE B. FEARING.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is partnership in buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds, and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York.
That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey; David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George B. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein. Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George B. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.
That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George B. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
That the said partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.
Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp cancelled. | JOHN CAMPBELL. DAVID RICHMOND. H. S. FEARING. GEORGE B. FEARING.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HODGSON, RANDALL & HOBSON, expires this date by limitation.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.	GENERAL PARTNERS.
GEO. G. HOBSON.	JAMES E. HODGSKIN.
CHAS. K. RANDALL.	CHAS. K. RANDALL.
Executor of JOHN RANDALL, dec'd.	J. LOWRY HOBSON.
J. NELSON TAPPAN.	

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIBRUM, No. 52 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIBRUM, for the transaction of a general brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Stocks and other securities.
CHARLES K. RANDALL,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges,
OTTO C. WIBRUM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. STURGES withdrawing.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
THEODORE STURGES.
CHAS. W. OGDEN.
THEO. C. WALLACE.

The iron and commission business will be continued by the remaining partners at Nos. 242, 244 and 246 Pearl-st., under the firm name of GAM'L G. SMITH & CO.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
CHARLES W. OGDEN.
THEO. C. WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR RESUMES business this day with his son ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylor Brothers,) under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 50 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of A. L. MOWRY & CO., for a general stock commission brokerage business.
A. L. MOWRY.
WM. W. HEATON.
No. 60 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship formed on the 16th day of November, 1870, between the undersigned, AZARIAH P. H. STEWART, as general partner, and A. ADAMS WEED as special partner, is hereby dissolved.
A. P. H. STEWART.
A. ADAMS WEED.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870. 421-law4wW*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. H. C. WILLIAMS becomes associated in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 11 Exchange-place.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MAREEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.
JAN. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. FREDERICK R. JONES BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of WILLETT, GESNER & JONES.
WILLETT & GESNER, No. 104 John-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdrawn from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 2, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY commenced a general commission and brokerage business at No. 120 and 122 Broadway, (over the Central National Bank.)
WILLIS L. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 15 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD M. GOODING HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM H. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NELSON M. BENSON, JR., HAS THIS day withdrawn from our firm.
GROSS, MARCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. GEORGE C. MAGOUN IS A PARTner in our firm from this date.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
CHARLES DAVIS HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm.
DIX & MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of E. J. & D. E. HAWLEY, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
D. EDWIN HAWLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 20 Wall-st.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
ALFRED W. BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. FRANCIS R. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 15, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.
Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. P. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 16 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 28 Nassau-st., cor. of Liberty.

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $20 and upward. Money need not be idle for months as in Savings Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All deposits strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to executors, legatees, &c., of estates.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
For the benefit of Citizens; SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Interest added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. HOBBS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,148 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Leight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being DUE AND PAYABLE on the 2d day of January, 1871, to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 20.
If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the accounts, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit
ASSETS, $8,012,400 76.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN MOLEAN, President.
S. M. PETTINGILL, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
FEES OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.
ASSETS (principally invested in United States Stocks and in New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870.....$2,907,762 95
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.....2,714,007 09
Surplus over all liabilities.....$193,755 86
WILLIAM HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 31st-st. and 3d-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. HOBBS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,148 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Leight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being DUE AND PAYABLE on the 2d day of January, 1871, to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 20.
If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the accounts, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit
ASSETS, $8,012,400 76.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN MOLEAN, President.
S. M. PETTINGILL, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
FEES OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.
ASSETS (principally invested in United States Stocks and in New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870.....$2,907,762 95
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.....2,714,007 09
Surplus over all liabilities.....$193,755 86
WILLIAM HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 31st-st. and 3d-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. HOBBS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,148 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Leight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being DUE AND PAYABLE on the 2d day of January, 1871, to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 20.
If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the accounts, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit
ASSETS, $8,012,400 76.
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JOHN MOLEAN, President.
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

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Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
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FEES OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.
ASSETS (principally invested in United States Stocks and in New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870.....$2,907,762 95
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.....2,714,007 09
Surplus over all liabilities.....$193,755 86
WILLIAM HARRISON HALL, President.
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THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 31st-st. and 3d-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. HOBBS, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 257 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 42 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
INTEREST, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per CENT. per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
INTEREST will be added to the depositor's account Jan. 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits, required by the by-laws.
HENRY R. COGGILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. HENICKENHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Dimond, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1870.
FRANK R. KERNOCHAN,
Assignee, No. 121 Broadway, New-York City.
423-law3wW*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLIN'S & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SECOND FLOOR.—SPACIOUS AND (WELL furnished, with or without private table;) No. 32 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Indorsements required.

ONE SUITE OF BRIGHT, CHEERFUL rooms in a private family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 276 6th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 113 EAST 14TH-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of rooms on second floor front to let with board; private table if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH bedrooms attached, second and third story, southern exposure, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 West 37th-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FURnished, with full board, may be obtained at No. 31 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies," as required, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock; the 7th proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
One Wood & Mann's saw-mill, capable of sawing oak or yellow pine timber 80 feet long by 18 inches square; or to saw ordinary lumber at the rate of 10,000 feet in 12 hours, with 6 bead blocks of the most improved pattern, with screw feed.
Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent" movable teeth, 54 inches in diameter, No. 8 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 48 inches in diameter, No. 6 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 36 inches diameter, No. 6 gauge. Also, thirty extra teeth, assorted.
One horizontal steam engine, 14x24 inch cylinder, 40-horse power, 10-foot fly-wheel, 7-inch face turned for belt, with governor, and all the connections complete to be set up and all the necessary belting for running the saw-mill.
One return tubular boiler of sufficient size to drive the engine and saw-mill, to be built of the best material, and in the best manner, to burn either coal or wood

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—An Extension Granted—Commissioner Pleasonton Takes Possession—Public Debt Statement—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The receipts of internal revenue for the first half of the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, from July to December inclusive, constitute the following interesting comparison:

	1870.	1871.
July	$9,[illegible] 00	$[illegible] 11
August	[illegible] 00	10,814,[illegible] 11
September	[illegible] 00	12,023,[illegible] 11
October	12,[illegible] 00	12,[illegible] 11
November	[illegible] 00	10,148,[illegible] 10
December	9,[illegible] 00	11,719,[illegible] 10
Total	$[illegible] 00	$[illegible] 11

The new TAX law took effect Oct. 1, but its effect was only measurably felt until November. Its full effect will not be felt until the next collection of the income tax, in May and June, 1872.

SECRETARY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Hon. HOWARD GARDNER arrived here this morning, and, after a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied that gentleman to the White House, where an interview was had with the President. Mr. GARDNER has hitherto been here at the invitation of the President, and his mission now is understood to be to call in the San Domingo movement.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

There will probably be a quorum of the Senate on the reassembling of Congress to-morrow, but not of the House, as but few members have yet arrived. Little business will be done in either House.

TENDERING THE PRESIDENT IN PRAYER.

At the noonday prayer-meeting at Lincoln Hall, today, one of the speakers earnestly thanked God that the President in setting aside the social festivities of yesterday, in consequence of the death of the wife of a Cabinet officer, had recognized his mortality, and by his example had caused others to do the same. The President's action is generally commended by the more thoughtful class.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting, today, was the first held since before the Christmas holidays. All of the members were present except Attorney-General AKERMAN, who is expected to return by the close of the week.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

Gen. PLEASONTON took the oath of office, today, before Chief-Justice CARTTER, of the District Supreme Court, and subsequently assumed the Commissioner's chair in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. During the day he was congratulated by the heads of bureaus in the Treasury, the Deputy Commissioners, Supervisors of Internal Revenue, and also Secretary DELANO. The first work which the Commissioner finds for the exercise of his executive ability is the work of consolidation. Mr. DOUGLAS, as acting Commissioner, has made considerable progress in this direction, but it will yet be some weeks before it is completed.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The roll of honor contains the record of over 300,000 graves of soldiers of the Union, and comprises twenty-five volumes. The work will be completed in two volumes more.

WORK OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Between March 29, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1870, almost $6,000,000 were passed through the Freedmen's Bureau to settle the claims of colored soldiers and sailors for pay, bounty and prize money. The claimants were protected from swindling charges for services in prosecuting their claims by the attorneys having allowed to them only their legal fee.

VINNIE REAM'S STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Miss VINNIE REAM'S statue of LINCOLN has arrived, and workmen were busy in the rotunda of the Capitol in taking it out of the box in which it was packed. It will be set up immediately, and will be formally handed over to Congress and unveiled in a few days.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.

The Internal Revenue Office has advices of the recovery of $17,000 from Ex-Collector TUTTLE, of Texas, whose arrest and imprisonment were mentioned a few days since. The whole amount of the defalcation was $20,000.

ICE ON THE POTOMAC.

The ice on the Potomac has been broken through, and navigation is resumed. It is announced that the ferry-boats between here and Alexandria will be able to resume their trips tomorrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement just issued:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent	$1,720,775,450 00
Bonds at five per cent	214,567,200 00
Principal	$1,935,342,650 00
Interest	45,695,622 49

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$775,000 41
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	42,850,000 00
Principal	$56,325,302 41
Interest	[illegible]

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$7,[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Coin certificates	[illegible]
Principal	$[illegible]
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad bonds	[illegible]

Total Debt.

Principal	$[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$2,[illegible]

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$107,[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1871	$2,[illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1870	2,[illegible]
Decrease of debt during the past month	[illegible]
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	[illegible]

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The following is a statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; rate of interest six per cent., payable thirty years from date of the authorizing acts of January and July:

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Name of Railway.	Principal outstanding.	Interest accrued not yet paid.
Central Pacific	$25,885,120 00	$774,627 20
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000 00	189,090 00
Union Pacific	27,236,512 00	817,095 36
Central Branch Union Pacific	1,600,000 00	48,000 00
Western Pacific	1,970,000 00	59,100 00
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320 00	48,849 60
Total	$64,618,832 00	$1,936,864 96

Name of Railway.	Interest repaid by the U. S.	Interest repaid by transport'n of mails, &c.	Balance of interest y't by the U. S.
Central Pacific	$2,261,707 84	$541,628 70	$3,402,119 14
Kansas Pacific	1,215,905 09	709,146 60	446,844 45
Union Pacific	2,718,371 08	1,434,363 23	2,276,816 72
Central Branch Union Pacific	201,892 32	7,401 93	294,698 24
Western Pacific	181,197 36	1,241 36	122,916 11
Sioux City and Pacific	194,207 60	906 08	193,811 01
Total	$6,815,245 49	$2,695,616 04	$6,854,626 55

The debt statement incorporated among other new features a tabular statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department on account of the sinking and special funds, in which the following table appears:

Principal of bonds	$[illegible]
Amount paid in currency	157,[illegible]
Currency value of interest accrued on	[illegible]
Bonds bought for	[illegible]
Bonds sold in currency	[illegible]
Net cost estimated in gold	191,[illegible]
Average premium on total purchases to Jan. 1, in currency	[illegible]
Average cost, in gold, of total purchases to Jan. 1	[illegible]

ARMY RETRENCHMENT.

A prominent member of one of the Committees on Military Affairs says that Congress will do nothing with the army at the present session further than to make an appropriation for its support. Gentlemen connected with this branch of the public service, however, are of opinion that the next Congress will consolidate the Commissary, Quartermaster's and Pay-master-General's Departments and thereby save a large amount of money.

The Mayor and Street Obstructions.

A petition, signed by a large number of merchants and others doing business down town, against the obstruction of Barclay-street on both sides, from College-place to the Hoboken ferry, was presented to the Mayor yesterday. The petition says that the obstructions have become intolerable; that the use of the sidewalks for the storage of merchandise is an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the people to the thoroughfare, and that the use of the sidewalks for such purpose results in blocking up the gutters so as to have a deleterious effect upon the sanitary condition of the neighborhood. The petition closes by asking the Mayor to abate the nuisance. The Mayor then sent the following order to J. J. KELSO, Chief of Police, and to Capt. THORNE:

The street to every ferry must be cleared of all sidewalk obstructions not of a merely transient and necessarily necessary character in a commercial sense. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Interesting Questions Important to Merchants—Decisions by the Collector.

The new tariff, which went into partial operation at the Custom-house yesterday morning, has thus far worked smoothly, and few knotty questions have arisen which the Assistant Collector or the Naval Officer have not been able promptly to decide. Some of the merchants have, however, been somewhat puzzled by the interpretations which have been put upon the law and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and require some considerable explanation. The statement madeon the TIMES of Saturday morning, of the difficulties that must necessarily be met by reason of the going into operation of such radical changes in the tariff, seems to have been beneficial in instructing the merchants as to the course which they would be required to pursue, of which they were comparatively ignorant before. Yesterday morning, as soon as the Custom-house was opened for business, the statements of merchants, having goods in warehouse which they wished to withdraw, were presented in the proper forms and received prompt attention. The Warehouse Bureau, under Deputy Collector JAMES, was prepared for business, which was dispatched as promptly as possible. The Warehouse Bureau of the Naval Office, under Major HAGGERTY, was also fully organized with an efficient corps of clerks, all of whom were thoroughly instructed in their duties, and nothing was permitted to interfere with the withdrawal of goods.

A question arose during the day in relation to goods which had entered port prior to midnight of the 31st ult. The case was that of the steamship Queen, which did not come up the Bay until Sunday, though she was below on Saturday night. Some of the consignees of her cargo claimed that, as the goods had not been regularly entered until Monday, they should be admitted under the new tariff. This application was denied, as the law as interpreted by the Collector declares that the date of importation is that on which the vessel enters the jurisdiction of the United States—a marine league from shore. Therefore the cargo of The Queen will have to pay duty under the old tariff. Had her Captain known this he might not have made so quick a passage.

Another question was upon the obligations resting on the importer under the following section of the instructions of the Secretary:

Statements will be required from the importer upon each and every bond affected by the changes in the tariff, and in all cases where any portion of the goods have been passed for withdrawal in the Custom-house prior to the 1st day of January, 1871.

Parties who had purchased from importers goods which were in bonded warehouse desired to withdraw them, but found that they could not be recognized, as they could make statements which would release the bond. They appealed to the Collector, who was at first disposed to grant the privilege, but upon consultation with Naval Officer GRODDELL and Assistant Collector CLINCH, it was found that by the rules of the Secretary of the Treasury such a course would be radically wrong, and have a tendency to overthrow the whole spirit of the regulations. For illustration: A importe 50,000 chests of tea. He places them in bond to await the reduction of duty by the tariff of 1872. He meanwhile has application to sell, and does sell 10,000 chests to B, which are taken out of bond 5,000 chests to C, which are also taken out of bond, and 10,000 chests to D, who procures a withdrawal permit, but leaves his goods in store, where also are 10,000 chests belonging to the original importer, who has given a bond for the amount of duty upon the entire 50,000 chests, which bond cannot be released until the whole of the goods are withdrawn. The purchaser D, applies at the Custom-house for permission to carry away his 10,000 chests and pay the reduced duty. He is here told that he is not recognized, but must bring a statement from the importer. D feels aggrieved and is disposed to find fault with the Custom-house officials, but upon a little reflection convince him that the regulation is just. If under these circumstances the importer is not willing to go through his books, and make up a statement showing that 10,000 chests of certain marks and numbers were sold to B and withdrawn; that 20,000 chests were sold to C, and 10,000 chests to D, and that there are 10,000 chests in the warehouse—thus completing the number of chests named in his bond—there must either be something wrong, or else the importer is a very unaccommodating sort of person. The Custom-house authorities have determined to require such a statement from "importers upon each and every bond affected by the tariff," &c.

These were the only questions which came up during the course of business yesterday, but doubtless many more will arise before all the goods in bond are withdrawn. It appears that all the high grades of teas and most of the valuable brands of liquors have been sold, leaving only low grades of teas and ordinary qualities of brandies especially, in the bonded warehouse. All these, as well as sugars, coffee and every other article affected by the tariff, will have to be reappraised, reweighed and regauged in order that the duties under the new tariff can be accurately determined.

HOUSTON-STREET MURDER.

Post-Mortem Examination—A Needle Found Imbedded in the Heart—The Wrong Man Arrested.

Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, assumed control of the case of MARGARET A. JONES, the negro woman who was killed on Monday night at No. 220 West Houston-street, by her husband ABRAHAM. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, in his post-mortem examination, made the remarkable discovery that a sewing-needle was imbeddedin the heart, though it was in no way the cause of death. The inquest will be held today.

At about 4 A. M. yesterday a colored man was arrested in Yonkers by the Police of that place, on suspicion that he was ABRAHAM JONES. The prisoner certainly had a very suspicious appearance. His shirt was torn and bloody, and his face bore the marks of a recent fray. The Central Police Office of this City was communicated with, by telegraph, and an answer returned that JONES had not yet been arrested in this City, together with directions to bring the prisoner before the Superintendent, for identification. A later dispatch was done. Capt. MCDONNELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who knows the murderer by sight, was on hand at Police Head-quarters when the prisoner was brought before Superintendent KELSO, and it was at once decided that he was not the man. The prisoner explained that he was set upon by a number of colored men with whom he had quarreled in Broome-street, near Sullivan-street, on Monday afternoon, and was roughly handled by them. He said his name was JOHN EVANS, that he was a waiter, aged twenty-three years, and lived in Stryker's Alley, Brooklyn. He was released.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Historical Society—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the Library, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, Hon. E. C. BENEDICT in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts of the past year were $13,666 58; payments, $11,-[illegible] 26; balance, $780 32. Funds—Grovesnor's Fund, $10,000; Jonah Thomas Fund, $300; Wheeler Fund, $1,000; Publication Fund, $18,500, Sons of Rhode Island, $400; Demitt Fund, $6,000, all of which was invested in Government securities. The Librarian's report stated that the total number of books and pamphlets received was 5,111; volumes of newspapers, 75; proceedings, 199; maps, 23; manuscripts, 11; portion of Mendoza papers; engravings, 29; articles for museum, 21; paintings, 23, added to the Bryan collection; additions by purchase of books and pamphlets, 694. From the report of the Executive Committee it appeared that sixty-one new members were added to the Society; twenty were nominated, and its general condition was of a highly satisfactory character. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Thomas De Witt, D. D.; first Vice-President, Augustus Schell; second Vice-President, Erastus C. Benedict; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, William J. Hoppin; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; Librarian, Geo. Henry Moore, LL. D.

The Drawback Frauds—Opinion by Judge Benedict in the Caldwell Case.

The following decision has been rendered by Judge BENEDICT, sitting as Circuit Judge in this district, on a motion in the case of RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the co-conspirator of SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD and others in the notorious drawback frauds by means of which the Government was robbed of about $1,000,000:

The United States vs. *Richard B. Caldwell.*—The defendant, CALDWELL, being indicted for bribing an officer of the United States, pleaded that the Court was without jurisdiction to try him, because he was brought into the jurisdiction of the United States from Canada upon a charge of forgery by virtue of the Ashburton Treaty. The claim was that a person extradited for a particular offense can be tried for that offense alone. It was held by the Court that cases of discharging persons arrested in civil cases because of deceit practised to secure the arrest do not apply in cases like the present; that the prisoner is within the jurisdiction by reason of the action of the Executive Department of the United States, and that the question of the motives of the agents of the United States in bringing the prisoner within the jurisdiction of the United States and Grand Jurors, and what of good faith in securing the indictment pending his application for extradition, are questions which are not subject of investigation in Court, but of complaint between the Governments, and that the prisoner being lawfully within the jurisdiction of the Court charged with crime there committed is liable to be tried. The plea of privilege was overruled with leave to plead not guilty.

Mr. W. M. ASHTON for the defendant; Hon. A. H. PUDDER for the Government.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The third in the course of union prayer meetings, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance Association, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Sr., presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Anderson, Gause, Adams, Crawford, Hutton, Rogers, and Tyng. The substance of their remarks was the present religious aspect of the world and the growing tendency to cohesion among all Evangelical believers. The tenor of the prayers was in the same direction. A very large audience was in attendance. The hymns were sung by the congregation. Rev. Mr. ELDER, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, will preside today.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.917 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Dec. 28, 30.326 inches; minimum 5 A. M. Dec. 25, 29.463 inches; range, .863 inch. Thermometer—Mean 34.5° Max. 51 maximum at 4 P. M., Dec. 31, 41.7°; minimum at 7 A. M. Dec. 30, 9.5°; range, 32.2°. Dec. 25, snow from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch; Dec. 30, snow from 7 P. M. to 10½ P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch; total amount of water for week, .19 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,781 miles.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON will deliver a series of sermons, on successive Sunday evenings, at the New-England Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, as follows: Jan. 8, "Who is the Lord, that We Should Obey Him?" Jan. 15, "Discipline the Divine Intent of Life." Jan. 22, "What God Does to Hold Men to Obedience." Jan. 29, "What is Sin?" Feb. 5, "What is Regeneration?" Feb. 12, "Bible View of God's Decrees." Feb. 19, "Natural Evil." Feb. 26, "The Resurrection." March 5, "Future Rewards and Penalties."

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. ANN MCLAUGHLIN, who died at No. 182 Avenue C under suspicious circumstances. The evidence was not direct against the prisoner, EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, had struck his wife, though he confessed he had himself. The medical testimony was to the effect that death had resulted from erysipelas, superinduced by an injury to the skull inflicted by a blow. The jury decided to render a verdict in accordance with the facts. Coroner SCHIRMER then released the accused, and cautioned him against future intemperance.

Mr. BENJAMIN T. BABBIT was last year the fortunate possessor of $42,000 worth of taxable property, and $250,000 of Government bonds not taxable. He was also unfortunate enough to owe various persons the sum of $34,000, and therefore claimed that he was insolvent so far as taxes were concerned. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments failed to perceive the point, and taxed him for $236,000, claiming that the non-taxable property was liable for its share of the debts. BABBIT appealed, and the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, reversed the decision of the Commissioners.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected by Crescent Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.: Henry H. Christie, H. P.; James H. Lambert, K.; Wm. L. Sands, S.; Henry Wheeler, Treasurer; William Y. Taft, Secretary; Jesse L. Morrill, M. D., C. H.; Frederick G. Gedney, P. S.; Alonzo G. Hagadorn, R. A. C.; Roswell D. Tomkins, M. 1 V.; Levi A. Starr, M. 2 V.; Andrew H. Fowler, M. 3 V.; William L. McDermutt, Chamlain; Horace Metcalf, Josl Lane, Wm. R. Cary, Trustees; Seth Hart, Organist; George Butler, Tiler; Peter Lambert, Assistant Tiler. The Chapter is in a thriving condition.

The trustees of the Cooper Union have decided to resume their annual course of free lectures given every Saturday evening of January, February, March and April, in the Great Hall. This year a course of peculiarly public interesting and instructive, and the list comprises the names of many eminent lecturers, such as Profs. YOUMANS, CHANDLER, SILLIMAN, EBELL, Major POWELL and others, who will lecture upon the modern discoveries of science.

THEODORE HARODH was arrested yesterday in Broadway, near Canal-street, for stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $1,000, the property of WM. VANDERBILT, the proprietor of the Pearl-street House. The carriage was left in the street, near the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, and found in the possession of the accused, who had collided with a stage and demolished the wagon. He was held for trial by Alderman COMAN.

A prize distribution is to take place at J. MCB. DAVIDSON'S, No. 861 Broadway, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, the committee consisting of Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Oscar W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, Wm. R. Travers and Hon. Thomas C. Field is to superintend the drawing, which will be made as soon as the lists are full. The principal prizes are named in another column.

DENNIS BRADY was locked-up for trial yesterday by Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, for shooting twice with a revolver at MICHAEL WOGAN, of No. 249 Cherry-street, when the latter was assaulted by a gang of roughs headed by BRADY.

BERNARD SVENSON yesterday obtained a judgment in the Superior Court against the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company for $2,250, for injuries sustained by having a bale of tobacco fall upon him while unloading one of the Company's ships.

Mr. D. B. SICKLES, treasurer of the Lott Testimonial Fund, says Mr. A. T. STEWART contributed $50 to the fund, all that he was asked to give, and would have given more if it had been wanted—a certain weekly paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rev. JOHN LORD'S admirable course of Historical lectures for ladies commences to-morrow, at 11½ A. M., at Association Hall, with the discourse on "Dante." A full list of the lectures is printed in another column.

Today being the fifth anniversary of the death of Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, first pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, there will be a solemn requiem mass in that church this morning at 10 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

Mr. ANTHEMUS S. CADY, Collector of Arrears, has received during the past year, arrears of taxes and assessments, $2,357,756 49; to redeem property from sales for taxes and assessments, $93,050 29; making a total of $2,450,806 78.

The Mayor, notwithstanding that he holds over for another year, thought it necessary to renew his oath of office before Judge CARDOZO. The oath was administered to Mr. HALL at the Judge's private residence.

ANNIE MOFFAT, aged twenty-six, committed suicide, yesterday, at No. 101 Greene-street, by swallowing Paris green while intoxicated. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest. The deceased was a woman of abandoned character.

There were four sudden deaths yesterday in this City, all the result of disease and intemperance.

BROOKLYN.

The first meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee for the present year was held last evening in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn. Ex-Judge REYNOLDS was appointed temporary Chairman. The following officers were elected almost unanimously: President, Silas B. Dutcher, of the Twenty-first Ward; First Vice-President, J. J. Williams, of the Ninth Ward; Second Vice-President, H. B. Thorn; Third Vice-President, H. H. Van Sickler, of New-Lots; Recording Secretary, J. T. Norton; Assistant Recording Secretary, Charles Small; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Carle, of the Nineteenth Ward; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Limberger, of the Fourth Ward; Treasurer, B. T. Tracey. Mr. DUTCHER, on taking the chair, made a speech, giving thanks for the honor and eulogizing the Administration of Gen. GRANT.

The Mayor was employed for a considerable portion of yesterday in signing warrants for the payment of the semi-annual interest now due on the city bonds. To meet this demand three warrants were issued by the Controller, amounting to $661,443 80, payable to the City Treasurer.

Mr. CHARLES M. BRIGGS, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, E. D., has been missing from his home since Monday morning, and his family express fears of his safety. Mr. BRIGGS was a leading member of the Kings County Bar some few years ago, and was a Justice of the Peace for four years, commencing in 1847. During the past two years his health became much impaired, and he took very little part in pubuc affairs.

JAMES EAGAN, at a late hour on Monday night, entered into a quarrel with JOHN GRAVET, at No. 100 Hamilton-avenue, and finished the matter by sheathing a large knife in his (GRAVET'S) neck. The wound was not of a fatal character. EAGAN was brought before Justice DELMAR and committed to await examination.

JAMES CHESTER, a colored man, on Monday night, while inflamed with whisky, assaulted with a razor JACOB RILEY, also colored, in Marshall-street, near Ewen. Williamsburg, and cut him in an inhuman manner. He was arrested and committed for trial by Justice EAMES.

THOMAS COLLINS, a well-known thief, was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months, yesterday, by Judge CLERKE, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from the person of Mr. ANDREW MARSHALL, in Court-street.

Hon. S. S. COX lectured last evening on the "Poetry of Mechanism," before a fair-sized audience in the Church of St. Ann's on the Hights. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

LEWIS TAPPAN, the well-known abolitionist, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, and up till last night remained in a critical condition.

There were 1,810 marriages in Brooklyn during the past year.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Aldermen of Newark, for 1870, met last night, listened to a reading of the minutes, and the Clerk administered the oath of office to the members composing the new Board. President WESTERVELT, of the old Board, and others addressed the Council. The following city officers were elected: City Clerk, James Gillen; Receiver of Taxes, John A. Broadhead; Street Commissioner, Peter P. Rogers; Chief Engineer, E. R. Carhuff; First Assistant, David E. Benedict; Second, Charles McAllister; Third, Joseph T. Squire; Fourth, Wm. Merrell; Clerk of Centre Market, A. P. Egress; City Counsel, W. H. Francis; City Attorney, S. H. Baldwin; Overseer of Poor, Robert J. Baldwin; Superintendent of Almshouse, Wm. Grevalvans. The Board then adjourned till Friday night.

The County Physician at Newark was notified of 206 cases of death in the city during the past year. There were during the year ten suicides, fifteen deaths by railroad accidents, five from accidental poison, thirteen from drowning, five from drunkenness, three from burns, and twelve from other accidents.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last night. Mr. H. F. CLARK, Chairman of the Finance Committee, resigned. A number of vetoes were sent in by the Mayor, all of which were sustained, among them, the resolution to issue $475,000. No steps were taken to place the finances of the city in a better condition.

On Sunday night an overseer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, named JOHN RICE, was attacked in Paterson by two men whom he had recently discharged, and so savagely beaten as to be still insensible. The accused are named THOMAS SILEY and CHARLES BURNS, and have been since arrested.

The residence of CHARLES ABBOTT, of Woodside, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire originated from the furnace. The building belonged to Mrs. VAN WYCK, and was valued at $7,800. Insured for $4,000. Mr. ABBOTT had $1,000 insurance on his furniture.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following order was promulgated today:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 158.—By direction of the President, and under the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the following named officers are hereby retired from active service from this date:

First—On their own application, after thirty years of service, in conformity with section 4 of the act of July 15, 1870—Co. Robert C. Buchanan, supernumerary; Lieut.-Col. Charles P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department.

Second—For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty in conformance with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 8, 1861—Major Lyman Bissell, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Edwin J. Conway, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. George H. McLaughlin, Second Infantry; Capt. James A. Reed, unassigned; Capt. William H. Merrell, unassigned; Capt. Wright River, unassigned; Capt. Jacob C. De Graff, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Calvin D. Maltby, First Infantry; First Lieut. Richard W. Ross, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Alexander McL. Crawford, unassigned; First Lieut. James M. Smith, unassigned; First Lieut. Joseph E. Maxwell, unassigned; First Lieut. John H. Gerrish, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Isaac N. Walter, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. William P. Hogarty, unassigned; Second Lieut. Frank Madden, unassigned; Second Lieut. Michael Mangan, unassigned; Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Fiala, unassigned; Second Lieut. Samuel Walter, unassigned.

Third—Upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, of the act of Aug. 8, 1861, and section 1 of the act of July 28, 1866. Upon the full rank of Major-General, Col. Thomas W. Sherman, Third Artillery. Upon the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, First Lieut. Robert Avery, unassigned; First Lieut. Edward C. Henry, unassigned. Upon the full rank of Captain, mounted, First Lieut. George D. Hill, unassigned. Upon the full rank of Captain, First Lieut. Thomas H. Ray, unassigned; Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Risley, unassigned; Second Lieut. Henry H. Kuhn, unassigned; Second Lieut. William D. Aiwell, unassigned. Upon the full rank of First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Charles W. Keyes, unassigned.

Fourth—The officers above-named, who are on duty, will, as soon as relieved, repair to their respective homes.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet and steady, with a period of firmness in the middle of the day. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	92	92⅛	92¼
Consols for account	92	92⅛	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89¾	89
United States 10-40s	87⅞	.....	87⅞
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	113¼	.....	113¼
Erie Railroad Shares	19¾	.....	19¾
Atlantic & Gt. W. R. Shares	28¾	.....	28¾

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3, P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 8¼d.@8⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 8¼d.@8¾d.; sales reached only 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT, at 1½ P. M. 10s. 1d.@10s. 6d. 3d quarter for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 new Red Western Spring, a decline of 2d.@3d. from the opening price; Red Winter, 11s. 3d. 3d quarter. CORN opened 32s. 6d. per quarter for NEW. The BREADSTUFFS market closed unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, for three days has past, 17,500 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters are American. The stock of Wheat at Liverpool is 385,000 quarters against 316,000 quarters last year. PROVISIONS—Pork 80s., and declining; Beef, 90s. Lard, 68s. 3d. Cheese, 74s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, Jan. 3—4½, P. M.—TALLOW, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. SUGAR, 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d., on the spot, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. CLOVER-SEED is firmer and higher.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras, $4 40@$5 50. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring steady at $1 10¾@$1 11; No. 3 do. do. at $1 07. CORN DOES firm at 44c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 33½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 76c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 89½c.@90c. HIGHWINES, 86c.@86½c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $18 25 cash, and seller January, $18 75, seller February; $19, seller March. LARD firm at 11½c. Dressed HOGS active at $6 90. Live HOGS active at $5 20@$5 75. CATTLE dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 18½c.; do. Gulf, 18¾c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extras, $4 87½@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 12½@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm and quiet; Indiana Red, $1 09@$1 42; Amber, $1 42@$1 50. RYE steady at 90c. CORN unchanged; new Yellow, 75c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. OATS unchanged. BEEF dull and unchanged. PORK firmer; Mess, 18½c. LARD firmer; gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK, $20@$20 50. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 22½c. WHISKY scarce; Iron, 95c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 14c.@14½c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; supply better; sales at 42c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Full prices asked; no demand. Mess PORK, $19. LARD, 10¾c.@11¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Hogs in fair demand, and advanced; sales at $5 10@$5 70. RECEIPTS, 11,000 head. Green MEATS held at 8¾c.@8¾c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE on New-York, par.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—OATS scarce and firmer. St. Louis, 85c. Steady; easier, prime $25; choice $26. PORK lower; Mess, $20 50@$20 75. BACON—No shoulders in market; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. SUGAR in good demand; Fair, 7¾c.@8c.; Prime, 8¼c.@8½c.; Choice, 8½c.@8¾c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1 07½. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling 120; New-York sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 110¾.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Nothing doing, except 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee WHEAT at 93. Other articles unchanged, nominal and dull. The CATTLE market opened dull; buyers scarce; 4c.@4½c. lower than last week's figures; receipts of 1,000 head. Sales last week; only sales made were 15 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,320 lbs., at $6 50; and 10 do., 1,100 lbs., at $6 50. In SHEEP and HOGS nothing doing.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 55 hhds. Bagging quiet. HEMP and FLAX, 26c.@26c. COTTON heavy; Middling, 13¼c. PROVISIONS steady; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN quiet. HOGS, $5 25@$5 75. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $20. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; bulk shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY steady at 97c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—COTTON steady in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 13,987 bales; gross receipts, 14,778 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,744 bales; sales, 12,000 bales; stock, 222,233 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,234 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,545 bales; coastwise, 2,030 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 34,012 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 45c. Strained Rosin firm at $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 70@$3 20. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet and steady at 14c.

AUGUSTA, Ga